The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

The Ohio River Improvement.

Committees appointed by the Louisville and Cincinnati Boards of trade, held a meeting in the latter city Friday last, to consider the subject of the improvement of the Ohio River. It is understood that the plan of slack water, locks, and dams, was regarded as the most feasible mode; and that Leavitt's modifications were regarded as likely to dispose of many objections hitherto urged against this plan of improvement. By this plan a portion of each dam, say about two hundred feet at the main channel, is so constructed that, when there would be water enough in the river for navigation without the use of any artificial aids, it may be let down or removed, so that the river may be used nearly in its natural condition. When low water approaches, this portion of the dam can be replaced, when boats will then go through the locks until high water comes again.

It is proposed to so construct the works that each dam shall be a bridge, and, if desired, a valuable water power may be used.

If Congress shall refuse to make the requisite appropriations to do this as a national work, it is proposed to ask the incorporation of a company, composed of the six States on the Ohio, and the towns and cities situated on this fickle stream. It is believed that with what may be received as tolls from the bridges and from the rent of water power, a very light toll indeed will be necessary to be laid upon the traffic of the river, to pay a dividend of six per cent. to the stockholders and make a sinking fund that would buy in all the stock and make the navigation free in about twenty years. It is believed that one mill per ton per mile on ordinary merchandise will be sufficient. This is about half as much as is the tolls on the New York canals, having about the cheapest inland freights in the world. At this rate the toll on a barrel of flour from here to Cincinnati would be about one cent and a half, and the toll on a keg of nails from Pittsburgh to Louisville about 2½ cents. Freights would be uniformly lower than they are now, even at high water; for now most of the large boats are compelled to do all their business during about half the year, and must put freights higher during that season than would be necessary to make the same profits if they could carry full loads the whole year subject to moderate tolls.

The Wages of Sewing Women.

A recent movement in New York has brought this subject to light, and caused to be published statements of deep interest. For instance: for making a pair of cotton drilling drawers, with buckles, button-holes, straps and strings, a sewing woman in that city is paid four and one-sixth cents. A smart woman, using a sewing machine, can make four pairs in a long day—working, that is to say, from seven in the morning till nine at night. For such a day's work the reward is sixteen and three-quarter cents. Another sewing woman receives five and a half cents for making large cotton flannel drawers, by hand, each pair containing two thousand stitches, and having button-holes, eyelet-holes, buttons, stays and strings; but this poor woman has to furnish her own thread. She is able to make two pairs of such drawers in a very long day, which includes a considerable part of the night.

A woman employed on haversack pockets receives one and a quarter cents for each. It requires six hundred stitches, and has three button-holes. She has to furnish the thread, and can make twelve and a half cents by ten hours' work. By making coarse army shirts the most industrious earn less than forty cents per week. For making knapsacks, which is uncommonly heavy work, a woman is paid at a rate which enables her to earn twenty-two and a half cents in a day.

For making a fine white cotton shirt, with fine linen "bosom," the pay is sixteen cents. An active woman can make two in a day; she furnishes the thread, and gets thirty-two cents. These shirts are sold in the shops for from three to three and a half dollars each; and they cost the manufacturer—the capitalist, that is to say—one dollar and fifty-nine cents each. For making ladies' collars and cuffs the workwoman receives twenty-one cents per dozen sets; they cost the employer two dollars and fifty-eight cents, and he can sell them, at wholesale, for about five dollars. A fancy flannel shirt is sold in the stores for two dollars and a half; for making it, a woman is paid eight cents; the material costs one dollar and four cents.

An organization has been formed to assert the rights of women who toil for their bread in that city. It is called the Working-women's Protective Union, and it aims to attain this object:

"First. By securing legal protection from frauds and impositions, free of expense.

"Second. By appeals, respectfully but urgently made to employers, for wages proportioned to the cost of living, and for such shortening of the hours of labor as is due to health and the requirements of household affairs.

"Third. By seeking new and appropriate spheres of labor in departments not now occupied by them.

"Fourth. By sustaining a regular system through which those out of work may be assisted in finding employment.

"Fifth. By appeals to the community at large for that sympathy and support which is due to the otherwise defenceless condition of working-women."

How Gen. Butler Administers Justice at Fortress Monroe.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives this sketch of Gen. Butler's operations:

"With loyal men Gen. Butler is very popular. If he is rough, severe and unamiable, it is only with those who show a regard for our Government while they are traitorous at heart. He has a faculty of unmasking these hypocrites, and for them he has no favors. He holds court in primitive style. The doors of his office stand wide open. As in the time of Solomon, all who have a cause bring it directly to his presence. He decides it at once. The Pool of Siloam had not a more variegated patronage than can be seen around the headquarters of General Butler. Cases of assault and battery, poor colored women wronged by their landlords, petty broils, parties seeking to be free from arrest, with the higher and the more important and responsible duties of his trust, keep him busy from early morn, often, till midnight. Never wearied—clear, cool and sharp, with ready wit, clear sense of justice, a courage equal to any emergency, with a perfect knowledge of human nature, learned in his practice as a criminal lawyer—all enables him to dispatch business with amazing rapidity and to make a recreation of what would crush most men. A specimen or two will illustrate this.

"In the plainest possible attire he sits in his office, without show or parade, with genuine courtesy, but with the air of a man not to be trifled with. He receives one after another of the vast throng that come to his headquarters day by day. First comes in an old man. His daughter is under arrest as a spy. He assures the General that his daughter is innocent of the charge. He has papers to prove it. It is not right that his daughter should be held on suspicion of such crime. General Butler reads carefully the affidavits put into his hands. He says: 'These papers only show that your daughter was loyal at a certain time. I have proof that her offence was committed after the time mentioned in these papers. I agree with you that the crime is a great one. I can't discharge your daughter with this accusation over her. I shall order her to be tried that her innocence may appear.'

"Next comes a gentleman about his son who is a prisoner at Richmond. He wants him exchanged. The General asks: 'How long has he been a prisoner?' 'Thirty days,' was the reply. 'I have eight hundred officers, says Gen. Butler, 'who have been in Richmond for a year or more. I appeal to you if your son was one of these eight hundred if you would think it right to leave him still longer in prison, and release one who had been in confinement only a few days.' The father replied: 'You are right, General Butler, but I want my boy.'

"One other case. A Presbyterian minister, in the employ of the Christian Commission, called on the commanding general in relation to the prisoners at Point Lookout. Of these prisoners were many of them sick and dying, and needed spiritual consolation. He asked that Dr. Judkin, father-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, might be appointed to visit them. 'Where is the post chaplain?' the general asked. 'He is sick,' was the reply, 'and cannot attend to his duties.' 'He is too faithful a servant of Christ to allow men to suffer for spiritual aid which he can't render. When he resigns, I will appoint Dr. Judkin to his place.' To this, of course, there could be no reply. The clergyman politely bowed himself out with his answer."

The Hospitals at Point Lookout.

VISIT OF MISS DIX—THE REBEL PRISONERS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Point Lookout, Md., says:

"Among the arrivals during the past few days was that of Miss Dix. She inspected minutely the condition of the Hammond General Hospital and the rebel camp hospitals, with all the hospitals of the different regiments, and in her rambles among the sick and wounded she extended the same kind cheer, the same hopeful encouragement to foe as well as friend. No questions were asked whether the feeble sufferer was a rebel or a Union soldier. He was a sufferer —this alone entitled him to her sympathy. The good that has been done by her exertions since the war commenced can scarcely be estimated. She alone is invested with the power to appoint female nurses, and she has taken the pains to appoint none but those of the highest reputation. She has supplied all the large hospitals in the United States with these kind nurses, who are always ready to assist the sick and console the dying.

"From constant conversation with the prisoners I am satisfied that all it requires to give the death-knell to rebellion, is an active spring campaign by the Army of the Potomac, conducted by General Grant in person.

"Another batch of rebel prisoners left the Point on last Thursday for City Point, and exchange. The consisted of six hundred privates and fifty officers, and when the rolls were called a great many were found wanting and did not come to call, showing plainly that some who had signed the books for exchange had changed their minds and determined to leave the Confederacy, while others, stimulated by fear had in the presence of the company recorded their names for exchange, when they at the same time, never intended to go South. The same will occur as each division is called out."

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Alexandria Case Before the House of Lords.

Infant Prince Christened Albert Victor Christian Edward.

The Danish Difficulty.

Russia Forming a Corps of 150,000 Men.

The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th, arrived at New York March 24th.

The appeal in the Alexandria case came before the House of Lords on the 11th.

The rebel cruiser Florida and the Federal corvette St. Louis were at Funchon, Madeira, on the 4th of March, and it was believed to be the intention of the St. Louis to cut out the Florida, but a fear was entertained of interference by the shore authorities. The Florida required the Governor of Madeira to allow a supply to be furnished. He at first refused, but ultimately consented to her obtaining sufficient to enable her to get away.

Notice was given in the House of Lords, that on the 18th the Marquis of Clanricarde would move for copies of any correspondence with the Confederate States relative to the removal of the British Consuls and the cessation of their functions in those States.

The infant son of the Prince of Wales has been christened Albert Victor Christian Edward.

The Danish version of the engagement near Veile says that the position of the Danes was untenable, many troops having been previously withdrawn. The Danes effected their retreat towards the North with considerable loss. There is nothing new as to the investment of Fredericka, but it is believed that the Allies are concentrating a strong force in the vicinity. The Austrians had entered Horcseus. It is reported that England and France were agreed, or all but agreed on the principles of a treaty to terminate the war, and maintain the peace of Europe.

The *Times* continues to tell the Danes that they have no material assistance to expect from England.

It is rumored that Russia has undertaken to form a corps of 150,000 men to operate against Sweden, if the latter joins the English and French alliance.

It is asserted that M. Fould will not quit the French Cabinet.

The Archduke Maximilian will leave Paris on the 12th or 13th.

It is rumored that General Bassine will soon be withdrawn from Mexico, having accomplished his mission.

The King of Bavaria is dead.

THE LATEST—*Liverpool*, March 21.—A disastrous flood had occurred at Sheffield, caused by the bursting of a reservoir. Many lives were lost.

Madeira, March 4.—The rebel steamer Florida, from Brest, put in here February 28th, and was allowed to receive twenty tons of coal, water and provisions, and was required to leave port again, which she did on the following day.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.—*London*, March 13.—The Archduke Maximilian has arrived here.

Paris March 13.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* contains the treaty regulating the quest ons of the French occupation and Mexican debts to France, prepared by Maximilian and Napoleon. A political programme has been agreed upon. The Mexican prisoners in France have given in their adhesion to Maximilian.

Gen. Grant on the Sanitary Commission.

The following letter of Gen. Grant was written in response to an invitation to be present at the preliminary meeting for the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair in St. Louis:

* * * "The gratuitous offerings to our loyal citizens at home, through the agency of Sanitary Commissions, to our brave soldiers in the field, has been to them the most encouraging and gratifying evidence that whilst they are risking life and health for the suppression of this most wicked rebellion, friends who cannot assist with musket and sword are with them in sympathy and heart.

"The Western Sanitary Commission have distributed many tons of stores to the armies under my comand. Their voluntary offerings have made glad the hearts of many thousands of wounded and sick soldiers, who otherwise would have been subjected to severe privations. Knowing the benefits already conferred upon the army by the Western Sanitary Commission, I hope for them a full and enthusiastic meeting to-morrow night, and a fair to follow which will bring together many old friends who have been kept apart for the last three years, and unite them again in one common cause—that of their country and peace.

"I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, "U. S. GRANT."

THE WAY THE NEW YORK GOLD SPECULATORS GET THEIR NEWS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives an account of the different expedients resorted to by agents of the New York Gold Speculators to obtain news over the wires in cipher. We quote:

Thus—news comes of a great disaster. It will shock public confidence, and send gold up two, three, five, even ten per cent. One of these correspondents, of a great New York stock-operating house gets it a few hours before it becomes public. He instantly prepares some previously agreed upon dispatch—"Mary is very much worse, and the doctor gives the case up;" or "John is very ill and will not be able to travel for some days yet"—and telegraphs this in nocent looking message, not to the firm in New York, for that would arouse suspicion, if there were a censor at the telegraph office, but to the private address of some one of its members, or to the confidential clerk, or even, in some cases, to the wife of some one of the house. They begin buying gold at once, cautiously and through as many third parties as possible, to avoid creating a panic; and, among their other purchases, make one of fifty or a hundred thousand for the man who has furnished the news.

Next day, or perhaps within a few hours, the news gets out, and gold goes up, say five per cent. If the correspondent has been "let in" for a hundred thousand, he pockets five thousand dollars as his share of the operation.

It seems utterly impossible to prevent this. When news of important battles is coming in, Government has sometimes attempted it, but the effort was as idle as it was foolish. A censor has been established at the telegraph office, and he has wisely suppressed every dispatch saying a word about the war. But a servant girl comes in with a hurried scrawl on a torn sheet of delicately scented French paper, in a lady's hand:

"Geo. H. Montgomery, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Do come home at once, Mary cannot live twenty-four hours longer. Laura Montgomery."

How can he stop that? But "Geo. H. Montgomery" is a myth, and Mary's illness means Hooker's defeat, and the hotel clerk has been instructed to send any such dispatch by the speediest means to somebody's bank down town; and the firm makes the money, and the Government censor keeps blinking like an owl over the dispatches, and rigidly stopping "everything relating to the war;" and Mr. Stanton felicitates himself over having made those newspaper pests send their accounts by mail rather than by telegraph! "How little sense it takes to run a Government," said some wise man!

Once, during last summer, a leading newspaper editor got disgusted, and determined that the gold gamblers should not monopolize all the early news. So *he* went into the cypher business too, but being rather raw at it, his first effort was not quite so good as some subsequent ones. He forwarded the cypher to his leading Washington correspondent. Pretty soon the operators in his city who knew him solely as a devoted newspaper man, were astonished at receiving for him this dispatch from Washington:

"Have sold for you fifteen thousand bushels of corn at 35. The market looks squally."

His paper announced the next morning, that the main body of Lee's army had crossed the Maryland line and was moving into Pennsylvania, and his chief rival got very mad and complained to the War Department that he was bribing the telegraph company; but it was whispered about among his friends that so and so was neglecting his business and going into very rash speculations, and—he changed his cipher!

AN ARKANSAS MOTHER ON THE "SITUATION."—Among the letters that lately fell into the hands of the Federal forces in Arkansas is the following:

"My dere Sun—You had better beleve yore poor ole mother things is come to a orful pass in Arkansas; suthern rites is no more; everybody about Bronsville has tuk the oath, an I think it is high tim you were at home follerin' there example.

"I speckt yu almoste must hev dide this winter the kold hes ben orfuller than i ever see in my life beefour, and previsions is mity scace, I jest wish yu wood kum home an tend tu rasin yore off spring; prevision ant heer to be gott, i spin fur evry mouthfool me and yore innercent babes gett tu eat, noboddy wont tak Confed munney no more fur nuthin, now ike i'll jest give you a pese of my mind an that is fur yu to kum home an tend yore family befour they starve, you jest let the seceshers fite it out ef they want tu, i hev writ yu fore times an an't herd but wonst I shuddent wunder ef yu was killed now at this time uv ritin, every boddy is goin over to the feds. Yu just kum hom, they all take the oath and get commisaries rite off tu ete, ef oil the fules that's left there families an fitein wud kum home then pese would kum rite off."

A NEGRO soldier of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment has written an excellent letter from Florida, which is published in a Boston paper. Among other sharp things he says: "There are no soldiers in the world who demand more from their officers than black troops. They must have courage, they must have education and they must have gentlemen to command them, or the devil is to pay immediately. The moment the officer gets their respect he's all right. Soon follows their love, and they are bound to follow wherever he leads."

By order of the Secretary of War, the following articles of clothing will hereafter be gratuitously issued to soldiers upon their discharge from small-pox hospitals: One pair trousers, one blouse, one shirt, one pair of drawers, one pair socks and one cap.

About Fish and Fishing.

Fishing is like poetry, a man must be born to it, said honest and enthusiastic Izaak Walton, and there is, undoubtedly, an almost irresistible fascination exercised by it over its votaries, which, to be believers in Dr. Johnson, with his worm at one end and fool at the other, is both incomprehensible and ridiculous. Still, notwithstanding the dictum of the ursine philosopher, the popularity of the "gentle craft" is unquestionable. No license is required to follow it. A few shillings will procure all needful appliances for its lower branches. The urchin rejoices in a piece of twine and a crooked pin; it gives semblance of occupation without labour; it leads its disciples into fresh air, and, usually, pleasant scenery. But this latter luxury can, of course, only be enjoyed in perfection by those who recline on a grassy bank, or sit at ease surrounded by creature comforts in a punt, and is nowise applicable to the salmon fisher, who is forced to tear at break-neck speed over break-neck rocks or to wade breast high mid-stream, reckless of cruel snags and holes. Indeed, it is doubtful in such sase which has most sport, man or fish, for assuredly the latter is often master of the situation, and leads the angler, hither, thither, like a blind man by a dog. As a general rule, however, the angler ultimately has the best of it, the fish furnishing him with fun while living, and food when dead. Upon so engrossing a pursuit, works without number have been written, Walton's being the highest in literary merit; but the directions of that father of the craft are now voted obsolete, and his work is only valued for the charming pictures it conveys, especially to those "in populous city pent," of rural life and scenery. An English work by Mr. Pennell has gone at length into the natural history of fish, or "ichthyology," to use the scientific term, his object being not merely to enable the angler to catch them, but to induce him to observe their customs and manners, and thus enlarge the boundary of our knowledge concerning them; and he even anticipates that by this means new varieties may possibly be discovered in these islands. Even as it is, the variety is much greater than one would think. Thus all our readers are familiar with the roach; but how many have come in contact with its relation to the graining? Again, the sprat, if not the taste, of the salmon is within reach of every one, yet who would suspect it of being connected with the gwyniad, the pollon and the powan? Although the Salmon family, including all varieties of trout, is unquestionably by far the most important, it is evident that the author has a weakness for that fresh-water scourge, the pike, one recommendation of which in his eyes is, that it occasionally seizes the bait with such energy as to force the angler to drop the rod from sheer terror; and another is that it will attack mankind not merely in the water but on land, the author himself having "had the privilege of being severely bitten above the knee by a fine Thames fish, which sprang off the ground after it was supposed to be dead, and seized him by the thigh, where it hung"—a "privilege" which few we suspect, will be so enthusiastic as to envy him. He also tells us

A PIKE ATTEMPTED MANSLAUGHTER.

In the Reading *Mercury* a statement appeared that a lad aged 15, named Longhurst, had gone into Inglemere Pond, near Ascot Heath, to bathe, and that, when he had walked into the depth of about four feet, a huge fish, supposed to be a pike, suddenly rose to the surface and seized his arm. Finding himself resisted, however, he absconded, but still followed, and caught hold of the other hand, which he bit very severely. The lad, clenching the hand which had been first bitten, struck his assailant a heavy blow on the head, when the fish swam away. W. Barr Brown, Esq., surgeon, dressed seven wounds, two of which were very deep, and which bled profusely. I wrote to this gentleman, who very politely obtained, and sent this day, Sept. 18, 1857, the whole account, in writing, from the young man's father (George Longhurst, of Sunning Hill), which I give as received it: "Particulars of an encounter with a fish in the month of June, 1856. One of my sons, aged 15, went with three other boys to bathe in Inglemere Pond, near Ascot racecourse; he walked gently into the water to about the depth of four feet, when he spread out his hands to attempt to swim; instantly a large fish came up and took his hand into his mouth as far up as the wrist, but, finding he could not swallow it, relinquished his hold, and the boy turning round, prepared for a hasty retreat out of the pond; his companions, who saw it, also scrambled out of the pond as fast as possible. My son had scarcely turned himself round when the fish came up behind him and immediately seized his other hand, crosswise, inflicting some very deep wounds on the back of it; the boy raised his first-bitten, and still bleeding, arm, and struck the monster a hard blow on the head, when the fish disappeared. The other boys assisted him to dress, bound up his hand with their handkerchiefs, and brought him home. We took him down to Mr. Brown, surgeon, who dressed seven wounds in one hand; and so great was the pain the next day, that the lad fainted twice; the little finger was bitten through the nail, and it was more than six weeks before it was well. The nail came off, and the scar remains to this day. A few days after this occurrence, one of the woodmen was walking by the side of the pond, when he saw something white floating. A man, who was passing on horseback, rode in, and found it to be a large pike in a dying state; he twisted his whip round it and brought it to shore. Myself and my son were immediately sent for to look at it, when the boy at once recognized his antagonist. The fish appeared to have been a long time in the agonies of death; and the body was very lean, and curved like a bow. In measured 41 inches, and died the next day, and, I believe, was taken to the castle at Windsor. There can be no doubt, Mr. Wright adds, that this fish was in a state of complete starvation. If well-fed, it is probable it might have weighed from 30 to 40 pounds."

The appearance of pike in trout streams has often caused the proprietors surprise and disgust, but it is thus accounted for:

THE PIKE A PERAMBULATOR.

A gentleman who has had considerable experience in the management of fish was witness to one of these apparent migrations. "My brother and myself," he writes to me, "were starting on a fishing expedition at three o'clock in the morning when, happening to pass my breeding-ponds—distant some half dozen yards from the main stream—we found a pike jumping and working about in the wet grass, and evidently making for the river, towards which it had already proceeded two-thirds of the way, when our arrival cut short its journey. The dewy state of the grass, at the time standing for hay, would have enabled me to detect any appearance of footsteps had such been near the ponds, and negatived the idea of the stews having been visited by poachers, either biped or quadruped. This circumstance, I think, may possibly explain what has often puzzled me—namely, how is it that so many large pike are put into the ponds, and that so few are ever forthcoming when required." It is to be regretted, in the interest of science, that the traveller was not allowed to continue his progress, so that we might have had a fact instead of an hypothesis to add to our knowledge of the subject. There seems to be no doubt, however, that if a pike is placed near the bank of a river or lake where it has no means of seeing the water, it will, by instinct, immediately begin to jump in the proper direction. A somewhat analogous case to the above was communicated to me by a gentleman who happened to be present on the occasion. Mr. Newenham, an English resident at Antwerp, in order to test the migratory theory, caused two contiguous ponds to be excavated, and stocked one with pike, and the other with small roach, dace, &c. At the end of the second day he caused both ponds to be emptied, when it was found that several of the pike from pond No. 1 had made their way by some means into pond No. 2, and had destroyed a great part of the fry. A singular fact, pointing indirectly to the same conclusion, once came under my own observation. A pool five or six yards square, for the reception of small fish, had been constructed close to a stew-pond containing pike; the work had been finished in the afternoon, and the pond left to fill, but visiting it the next morning, I was surprised to find it already occupied by a jack of about ¾ lb. weight, which had contrived thus early to take possession. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable occurrence of this description is one which recently happened in the Zoological Gardens. In the aquarium at this institution was a glass tank containing the pike to which I have elsewhere alluded. During the night the tank broke, and the pike, being thus left dry, was discovered the next morning by the keeper and his assistant making its way steadily towards a small piece of water at some distance. I measured the space between the tank and the spot reached by the fish, and found it to be a little more than twenty-four yards. The keeper informed me that when he picked up the pike had still plenty of strength remaining and was quite lively, and he had no doubt that, if left to itself, it would have succeeded in reaching its destination, a feat, however, which it would probably have had reason to regret, as the water in question was nothing less than the otters' pond.

The quantity of food of which the pike can dispose is enormous; indeed its rapidity of digestion has been compared to the action of fire, and we find the following instances of its voracity:

HARD LINES FOR THE EEL.

A remarkable instance of the pike's rapidity of digestion was communicated to me by Mr. H. R. Francis as having occurred some years ago, whilst he was fishing in the neighborhood of Great Marlow. He observed a pike lying in the weeds in an apparently semi-torpid condition, and succeeded, with the aid of a landing net, in securing it, when a large eel was found to be sticking in its throat, the head portion of which was actually swallowed and partially digested, whilst the tail, still alive and twisting, protruded from the jaws. The same gentleman caught in the Thames a pike weighing nine pounds with a moorheen in its gullet, by which it was being suffocated; and on another occasion a fish of five pounds that had one of three pounds half swallowed, but made, notwithstanding, an effort to take his spinnings bait, and was hooked foul in the attempt. Since the above was put into type, I have been favoured by Captain S. H Salvin with a curious pendant to one of these anecdotes. Captain Salvin had until recently in his possession a cormorant, which had been for many years trained to catch fish for his master by diving, amongst other odd captures made by it being that of a water-hen, which it secured and brought to the bank after an exciting chase. Within the last few months, however, the career of the feathered angler has been tragically cut short; whilst diving, one day as usual, he was seized and crushed to death by a jack, which was itself choked in its endeavors to swallow him. The weight of this jack was only 9½ pounds.

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Extraction of your Teeth,

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AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

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A full set on Vulcanite, plain teeth, $5.

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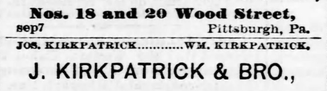
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



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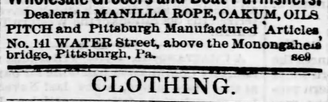

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Remember the number, 51, 51 Fifth street, after the 1st of April and do not be imposed upon by others. mar2

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[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

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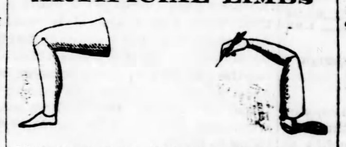

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
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Payable in advance.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The New Bounty Bill.

We have not received a corrected copy of the Bounty Bill, as amended by the Conference Committee, of both branches of the Legislature, and finally passed by that body; but we learn from our correspondent at Harrisburg that the main grounds of opposition and disagreement encountered in its passage was the *per capita* tax on male taxables. It was held by many persons that real estate should not alone bear the burdens of this taxation. This view of the subject strikes us as fair, for the obvious reason that the bounty fund sought to be raised would not accrue to the advantage of the property holder, so much as it would to those who were subject to military service. It was desirable to have the tax bear equally upon all classes and interests. Hence we regard the provision of imposing one dollar on every male taxable as eminently wise and equitable. Every person will cheerfully pay it. We confess an unbelief in the view that its collection will be impracticable. Is there a loyal man in the county who will hesitate to respond at once to so reasonable a demand of the Government? Property *must* meet its proportion—it cannot escape. Neither can *men* shirk their responsibilities. The quot as of the different districts must be filled. To avoid a draft liberal bounties are required, and now that the Legislature has conferred the power of raising the money to pay these bounties, there should be no holding back. Let every district go to work and make up at once its deficiency. It is important that the effort should not be delayed. Remember that the additional Government bounties are only extended to the first of April. Let there be action.

A New Era.

We doubt whether for a long time an announcement has been made in connection with the Army of the Potomac, that has occasioned so much satisfaction as that Gen. GRANT is too busy for grand reviews or shows of any kind. This announcement may not of itself be of special importance, except that it shows that a new era has been inaugurated with the advent of Gen. GRANT in the East. It is no doubt within the recollection of the reader, that in the early days of the war, when Gen. MCCLELLAN was planning and waiting, and the country was hoping and expecting, how frequent were the accounts of grand parades and reviews in the army, and how, like the raven's cry, the repeated announcement was, "All is quiet on the Potomac." In parades and grand reviews the golden time was wasted; days and months passed that were of the utmost value to the rebels, but that were to us a period of idleness from which the Army of the Potomac never recovered. Then cliques grew up, and the seeds of discord were planted thick and deep, which have since borne a plentiful crop. We believe that among the first and most important results of General GRANT's promotion and presence, will be the uprooting of this Upas tree that has so long distilled its poison not only throughout that army, but over the whole country. Until he came, that army had no head that it willingly acknowledged; for its misfortune has been, that as, from time to time, changes were made, one clique went up and another went down. But he has no clique at his back, and if there is any in front, we know enough of the man to believe that he will speedily crush it.

It is a lucky circumstance that, though he has not before been connected with it, Gen. GRANT understands the Army of the Potomac perfectly. With no man's personal sentiments will he interfere; but he will require of every man the performance of his entire duty. As a consequence, we are prepared to see the lopping off of incompetents and other dead weights that have so long been a clog in the way or have studiously created obstacles to success. With all such Gen. GRANT will make short work. With a keen eye not only for merit but for such as have none, he has a peculiar way of putting the right men in the right place.

This new era will not only exert a happy influence in the army, but it will produce grand results to the country. Without allowing ourselves to expect too much; without forgetting that it is given to no man to command perfect success, we may safely indulge in high expectations.

WHAT IS GOING TO BE DONE?—It is one of the most auspicious signs of the times that, although important movements are not far off, what they will be is yet a profound secret. That Gen. GRANT has arranged his general plan, cannot be doubted; but, unlike the almost varied experience with the army of the Potomac, it is so faithfully kept that it has not been ventilated in the newspapers, and therehy made known to the rebels. The fact that General GRANT has for the present established his headquarters at Culpepper, may or may not be indicative of future movements. He is not likely to deliberately do that from which may be interpreted his intentions. The rebels have had experience enough to understand that. The grand flank movement which eventuated in the fall of Vicksburg is a notable instance, and is not likely to be forgotten by them. Nor should we be too hasty to interpret and jump at conclusions.

ANOTHER STATE.—Western Texas will be among the next batch of new States that will seek admission into the Union. By the terms of the annexation of Texas, the sub-division of her territory was provided for. This provision, however, was designed to benefit and extend slavery, but the result will be quite the reverse, for the new State will be free. The territory embraced within its boundaries is settled mostly by Germans, many of whom have been mercilessly conscripted into the rebel ranks.

THE MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.—The concentration of troops at Cairo indicates an early movement of importance from that point. The fact that Gen. HARLBUT has reached that city, is thought to be a significant circumstance in this connection.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS FROM THE SOUTH—The Governor of Georgia has been delivering his views on the way to get peace. The sum of them is, that whenever the South obtains a victory she should proclaim a willingness to end the war by the North recognising the Confederacy.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL

OFFICE PROVOKING.—An exchange ramarks that "the plans of General GRANT are shrouded in mystery." That certainly *is* provoking!

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.—By referring to our commercial department this morning, it will be seen that the oil sales in this market yesterday were upwards of 10,000 barrels.

THE opening of the New York Sanitary Fair has been postponed. The event will take place on the 4th day of April, instead of the 28th of March, as heretofore announced.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention met in Philadelphia, on Thursday. Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette county, was chosen temporary chairman. WILLIAM H. WITTE was chosen for permanent chairman.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DAY.—The opening of the Spring millinery fashions in New York—a great event with many people—took place yesterday. It is stated that from the indications it appears that the expensive character of the goods offered during the past two or three seasons, will be excelled this summer. Of course! The prices of "the last two or three seasons" would not do this. Who would wear anything so cheap?

IF we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any single advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the opposition elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. *This I should hold as a good omen and begin to think of peace at no very distant day.* I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overcome.

So writes Mr. O. B. SINGLETON, a rebel member of Congress, to a Confederate friend. He no doubt reflects the only ground of hope the rebels have. The "opposition elements of the North," and the rebel army work together. If the army can only gain some signal advantage, slaughter and capture some thousands of the men we are sending into the field, it will give their Northern allies "a chance." Their mutual hopes rest solely on the defeat of the federal armies, the killing, maiming and capturing of our brave soldiers. Can there be anything plainer?

Coming to the Mark.

We presume that whatever may be thought of the manifest disloyalty of the proceedings of the Ohio Democrats, who met in State Convention, at Columbus, on Tuesday, no one will deny to them a certain degree of pluck in passing resolutions against the prosecution of the war. It seems that the VALLANDIGHAM men, though unsuccessful in securing the organization, had strength enough to bring the convention up to this extreme point. Whatever opinion may be entertained of him in other respects, the man who deliberately cuts his own throat, must be credited with a certain amount of nerve. One would suppose that the Democrats of Ohio had done enough of this sort of thing. Last fall, with VALLANDIGHAM on a peace platform, they came out of the election with more than one hundred thousand against them.

It is not necessary that they should place VALLANDIGHAM in nomination now to be consistent, for MCCLELLAN will answer as well. With GEO. A. PUGH at the head of the electoral ticket, and with this platform set before them, the Electors of the State will have little difficulty in deciding how to act.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.—The bill of WINTER DAVIS in the House of Representatives, is really one of the most important measures before Congress. It establishes, in the first place, a Provisional Governor in each of the revolted States; it next provides for an enrolment by the Marshals of the white male citizens, of those who are willing and those who are unwilling, to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution; and then, if the loyal persons amount to one-tenth of the whole, a convention of the loyal people—to consist of as many members as the last legislature had—is to be called to form a State Government. No person, however, who has held office under the usurping authorities, or voluntarily borne arms against the United States, is to be allowed to vote for the delegates to this Convention, and in order to guaranty a republican form of government, the constitution passed by it is to stipulate, that certain leaders of the rebellion shall not be governors or members of the legislature, that slavery shall cease to exist, and that no debts of the Confederacy are to be paid by the State. Until such constitution is adopted by the State, and recognized by the United States, the Provisional Governor is authorized to exercise the usual powers of administration.

Late News Items.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati have had a meeting to protest against the recent order of the Commissary General, directing the purchase of coffee, tea and pepper in the New York market.

Under the last call the quota of Ohio is 20,595.

It is understood that the delegates from Ohio to the Democrat National Convention, will vote for McClellan.

The finding of the Court of Inquirey in the case of Gen. McCook is published. It says he committed "a mistake" in leaving the battle-field of Chicamauga; but excuses him, because he but followd General Rosecrans, who had gone before him to Chattanooga.

STRENGTH OF OUR ARMIES.—There are immense differences in the estimates of the number of men now in our armies. Some (says a Washington letter) make out that we have less men than we had a year ago, and some that we have more. The figures at the office of the Provost Marshal General show an increase of 406,000 to the armies since the 1st of January, 1863, there having been added 531,000 and lost 125,000, the official figures are as follows:

Enlistments from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1863	68,000
From Nov. 1, 1863, to Jan. 14, 1864	110,000
From Jan. 31 to Feb. 28, 1864	90,000
Product of the draft of 1863	40,000
Deserters returned	28,000
Invalid Corps	25,000
Re-enlisted veterans	100,000
Black troops	70,000
Total	531,000

GOOD FRIDAY.—A large number of the most eminent clergymen of New York, embracing not only Episcopalians, but Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, and other sects, have joined in a proposition to observe Good-Friday (to-day) of this year as "a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in view of our National troubles," impelled thereto by "our sins as individuals and as a people; the intense worldliness among us, the rapid and appaling growth of luxury and extravagance, with all their attendant evils, and these in the midst of the most direct calamities and chastisements that can befall a people."

"FROM CHARLESTON—A NEW REBEL IRONCLAD.—OL Thursday, the 10th inst., a new rebel iron-clad war steamer was launched successfully at Charleston. She is called the Ashley. This increases the iron-clad fleet in Charleston harbor to seven vessels. She is described as a formidable vessel, with many improvements on former efforts of the rebels in architecture.

The "two hundred and forty-sixth day of the siege" is chronicled by the Charleston *Mercury* as the quietest that the city has known for a long time. Not a shell was thrown at the time, and not a gun was fired at any of the hostile batteries which bristle around the entrance of the harbor.

SUPPOSED GOLD DISCOVERY AT BAY DE NOQUET.—The Lake Superior *News* announces the supposed discovery of gold on the eastern shore of Big Bay de Noquet (one of the Northern projections of Green Bay.) The discovery was made in digging a well in a valley which extends back for some distance in the country, having the appearance of an ancient river bed. The supposed gold-bearing earth was a black sand, containing pyrites of iron and shining particles supposed to be the auriferous dust, but which will probably turn out to be nothing but particles of sulphate of iron.

SEVERAL refugees from Rockingham county, Virginia, have just arrived at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. They left early in February, and after much suffering succeeded in passing the rebel pickets and getting into our lines. For several consecutive nights they camped in the woods without shelter or food.

General Intelligence.

The work on the Chicago Lake Tunnel is progressing slowly but none the less surely, and men are employed both by night and by day. The first section of the huge iron cylinder for the shore shaft is already about two-thirds below the surface of the earth. It has, however, been found necessary to erect pumping apparatus to draw off the water, which is beginning to flow in. This will only be the work of a day, and the sinking of the shore shaft will then be carried on with alacrity. When the first section has been fairly imbedded in the earth, the second will be placed on top of it, and then the third, when all will be securely bolted together. The citizens will mean while watch the progress of this gigantic work, which proposes such important results, with the greatest interest.

The report about the narrow escape of Gen. Sigel is without foundation in truth.

Recruiting in Illinois is going on at the present time very rapidly.

The Army of the Cumberland is probably as large now as it has been at any former period. Returned regiments have for some time been passing through Nashville at the rate of 2,000 a day.

By order of the Secretary of War the following articles of clothing will hereafter be gratuitously issued to soldiers upon their discharge from small-pox hospitals: One pair of trousers, one blouse, one shirt, one pair drawers, one pair socks and one cap.

The Susquehanna river is rapidly falling, and rafting will be partially suspended for a time. It is said there is an immense quantity of timber rafted on the upper Susquehanna branches and creeks tributary thereto, waiting for transportation to market as soon as another flood occurs.

The payment of additional government bounties will cease on April 1st, after which time only one hundred dollars will be paid.

An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad near Perryville Station, a few days ago, by which Joseph Pruner, a brakeman, had his leg broken, and was otherwise injured.

The loyal Pennsylvanians resident in Washington have organized an association, of which Hon. J. K. Moorhead is President, and an Executive Committee composed of one member from each Senatorial district throughout the State, for the purpose of co-operating with the County Executive Committees at home—mainly in supplying them with documents and any other information that may be of use during the coming campaign, and which can be collected at the capital. Rooms have been secured over Parker's store, on Pennsylvania Avenue, directly opposite Metropolitian Hotel. The first regular meeting was held March 18th, and was largely attended. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Col. J. W. Forney and Hon. Edward McPherson. The Pennsylvanians there, of whom there are about four hundred, are determined to do their share in the coming struggle.

A bill has just passed the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature incorporating a company to build a railroad in the western part of this State, from Newcastle, in Lawrence county, to the borough of Franklin, in Venango county, and it will no doubt be promptly passed by the Senate and become a law. At Newcastle it will connect with the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, and following that work, will, at the junction with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, take the direct route to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. This is the first effort at direct railway connection between these two cities and the oil region, and as it will be a tributary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that great corporation will no doubt interest itself in the speedy construction of the road.

Several trains of entirely new passenger cars are now running over the Pennsylvania railroad. They have in use on these cars heaters, by means of which is introduced a constant stream of pure air from without, which is heated as it passes into the car, and dispels all the impure air at the top of the car—altogether the most complete and scientific arrangement for keeping the atmosphere in a breathable condition that has yet been invented. In addition to this, the stove being shielded, there is no possibility of the passengers' clothes taking fire from them, as in ordinary stoves, and in case of accident they are secured to the floor in such a manner that they could not be moved out of place, unless a general smash-up occurred, so that there is vastly less danger of the cars taking fire.

They are, without doubt, the best and handsomest cars, externally and internally, to be found on any road in this country. They are supplied with every convenience, and luxurious cushioned seats, making a railroad ride in them really a treat rather than a bore. Nearly all of these cars were built and finished at the Altoona shops of the company.

A Chattanooga letter of the 17th says: "W. Roper, ambrotypist, fell from Point Lookout, one hundred feet, this afternoon, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and a family of young children. His home was in Carrollville, Blair county, Pennsylvania. He almost dragged a women down the awful precipice with him.

On Tuesday night last the safe of the treasurer of Buchanan county, at Independence, Iowa, was robbed of $26,000. The safe—said to be one of Herring's—was left all right Thursday night. Friday morning it was found blown open, the powder having been put into the key hole.

The wholesale grocers of Chicago have determined to sell their goods exclusively for cash.

One of Quantrell's gang named Vandevere, and one of the most desperate of them all, has been arrested at St. Paul.

Gen. Banks has left New Orleans with a force composed of 13,000 cavalry, with twenty-four light guns, in four brigades, under Gen. Lee, and will sweep across the country and thence into Texas.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair will open at St. Louis on the 17th of May. Great preparations are being made. One feature will be a department for Freedmen.

Bishop Soule has issued an order, dated at Nashville, calling a meeting of the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at St. Louis, on Wednesday, March 23d.

Another terrible fire has occurred in Japan. A letter dated at Kanagawa, January 14th says: Oasaca has just experienced one of the most destructive fires history records. The burnt district is three miles in length by one-third of a mile wide; thirty thousand houses and two hundred and fifty warehouses were consumed, with a loss of life of five hundred to one thousand souls. The fire lasted for three days.

Admiral Dahlgren has returned from Fortress Monroe, having failed to recover the body of his son. The flag of truce boat, which was due at Old Point on Tuesday afternoon, did not arrive until Wednesday afternoon on account of the storm, which obliged her to lay off old Jamestown Island during Tuesday night. The boat brought down a number of wounded soldiers, but did not bring down the remains of Col. Dahlgren, as expected. Col. Ould, the Confederate agent for exchanged prisoners, sent a verbal message, stating that the man who had buried the body could not be found in time to get it ready for transportation, but it would be sent down as soon as possible. This promise gives the officers at Old Point and the numerous relatives and friends of the deceased, hopes that the remains will shortly be delivered to the afflicted father and his family. Captain Mitchell describes the late storm as one of the most terrific that has ever occurred. It blew and stormed with tremendous fury. A number of vessels were dashed about by the storm, and some driven ashore and damaged. Three achooners were totally wrecked, and four lives were lost.

The Union National Convention of New York has been called to meet at Syracuse on the 28th of May.

A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Tuesday, says that Gov. Bramlette, Hon. Archie Dixon and A. G. Hodges had left for Washington to assure the President that there will be no opposition to the enrollment or drafting of slaves in Kentucky. We have also the gratifying intelligence, that these gentlemen do not represent the Guthrie-Prentice-Copperhead party of Kentucky.

GREAT TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.—It is announced that the Western Union Telegraph Company are to enter upon the construction of the inter-continental telegraph line, connecting this country with all the Eastern Hemisphere by Russia, America and Asia. The Western Union are already in connection with California and Oregon. The distance between the mouth of the Columbia river and St. Petersburg, in Russia, is not far from 100 degrees or about 7,000 English miles, as measured on a globe, and following the variations which the route might necessarily make from a right line, the length between Dregean and the Russian capital cannot fall short of 8,000 miles. Twelve hundred miles of the distance will be through British America, nine hundred through the American Territory to Bhering's Straits, and six thousand miles thence to London, thus spanning over one-third of the earth's circumference.

The American line will connect with the Russian line on the Amoor River, which forms the boundary between the Chinese Empire and Siberia, and empties into the sea of Okhotsk, to the eastward.

Large portions of the line have already been surveyed, and its practicability determined, and the enterprise will be pushed forward with all the vigor and dispatch which have characterized the operations of the Western Telegraph Union.

A CHATTANOOGA letter-writer tells what the Sanitary Commission had done for our soldiers at that place alone, since last November. It has furnished the following articles: Rags and bandages, 8,552 pounds; canned fruit, 4,707 cans; canned milk, 12,590 cans; crackers, 19,086 lbs; tea, 1,030 pounds; sugar, 4,448 pounds; dried fruit, 20,111 pounds; wines and spirits, 2,473 bottles; sauerkraut, 5,970 gallons; onions, 1,653 bushels; ale, 1,366 gallons; lemons, 269 dozen.

EDWARD EVERETT says that "when the history of East Tennessee for the first two years and a half of the war shall be written, it will disclose scenes of tyranny and oppression of which there are few parallels in the annals of the world; and this at the hands of men who pretend to be waging war for 'self-government' and to protect the rights of the minority against the rule of 'a numerical majority.'"

What Becomes of the Money Raised for the Sanitary Commission?

The cash which has actually reached the treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission, Washington, has in three years amounted to about one million dollars, of which the Pacific coast has given three-quarters. It would be well for those on the Atlantic coast, who sometimes question our economy, to consider this fact. Fifteen-sixteenths of this amount is expended for supplies and transportation; the other sixteenth goes into the support of its homes, its lodges, its machinery of distribution, its hospital directory, and hospital and camp inspection. Supplies purchased are such as country homes do not supply—such as condensed milk, by the ton; beef stock; wines and spirits, by the barrel; crackers and farinacious food, by the ton; tea, coffee and sugar, by the chest and hogshead; crutches, bed-rests, mattresses and bedsteads, by the hundred. Cargoes of ice, potatoes, onions, pickeled cabbage, sour-crout, lemons, oranges, vegetables by car loads; anti-scorbutics and tonics.

The boards of the Sanitary Commission, consisting of president, treasurer, medical committee, and standing committee, give their services and their time gratuitously. They receive nothing. Their traveling expenses alone are partly refunded them, and these are trifling, except the case of one or two, who go frequently on tours of observation. The commission supports twenty-five soldiers' homes or lodges, scattered over the whole field of war, from New Orleans to Washington, including Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Washington, &c. Twenty-three hundred soldiers per day are taken care of in these homes. Multiply 2,300 by 365 and you will get a faint idea of the number of men thus relieved. Three other agencies to secure the soldiers' rights are sustained by the commission. 1. A claim agency to secure his bounty; 2. A pension agency; 3. A back pay agency. Often $20,000 back pay is secured in one day. A hospital directory is also sustained, by which the thereabouts of the sick men is determined. It costs $20,000 per year to maintain it, and is worth a million, if human anxiety can be estimated in money. The commission also has sixty hospital inspectors constantly in the field. They also have hospital cars on the main roads east and west, along which sick soldiers are carried. They also supply the hospitals with daily car loads of supplies from the principal markets. The cost of distributing supplies is less than three per cent. The battle service of the commisson requires large funds and supplies. At Murfreesboro', Antietam, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, sudden and vast demands were made. Fifty thousand dollars would not cover the outlay the first two weeks after our great battles. At Gettysburg, it was seventy-five thousand dollars. The average cost is three dollars and twenty cents to each man, often, as at Gettysburg, ten dollars per man. Are these expenses extravagant, considering the blessing dispensed by the variety and amount of the Sanitary Commission? Their agents, two hundred in number, receive some more, some less, averaging just two dollars per day, or less than ordinary mechanics' wages; total, ninety-two thousand dollars per month—for this vast human machinery of the Commission, stretching from Texas to the Potomac, and from before Charleston to Kansas.

Personal.

Queen Victoria, it appears, has literary tastes; In 1834, when she was but sixteen years old, a small volume of her poems was published in pamphlet form, for distribution exclusively in the royal family circle. The Coburg *Gazette* now announces that Queen Victoria is engaged in writing the "Memoirs of Her Life and Times," and that this work accounts for her prolonged seclusion since Prince Albert's death.

A young woman of Newburyport has sent to Mr. Lincoln a pair of woolen socks, on the bottom of each of which is knitted the secession flag, and near the top the Stars and Stripes, so that when worn by the President he will always have the flag of the rebellion under his feet.

It is reported by European correspondents that Dr. Gwin, formerly of the United States Senate, and previously of infamous memory in California, intends to accompany Maximilian to Mexico, in the capacity of one of the counsellors to the crown.

The unhappy Albert Pike is said to have made overtures to the government to be permitted to return to his allegiance under the amnesty.

The city of Newburyport, Massachusetts, is noted for the number of distinguished lawyers who have practiced or studied there. Among them were Rufus King, Chief Justice Parsons, John Quincy Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Judge Jackson and Caleb Cushing. The younger members of the present bar show a capacity for military command as well as for jurisprudence. Of seven lawyers connected with one office as practitioners or students, at the beginning of the war, six have held positions in the Federal army, and the seventh was recently elevated to the bench.

Artemus Ward is on his way home from the Pacific. He spoke his piece at St. Louis on Tuesday last. This is a new piece called Robinson Crusoe, in which, it is said, he relates personal adventures in Mormondom, etc.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, pastor of the First Parish of Portland, Me., has announced his intention to leave for California in September, to become pastor of the church of the late Rev. T. Starr King. In the meantime he will preach for Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, who has sailed for California to fill the pulpit, made vacant by the death of Mr. King, some six months, at the expiration of which time Mr. Stebbins will assume the duties.

The large shell and shot foundry and pattern shop of Albright & Strop, at Mauch Chunk, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, at half-past four o'clock. The loss is $30,000, with an insurance of $15,000.

WHETHER Abraham Lincoln ever perpetrated the following or not the humor imputed to him is worthy of even the President of the United States. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* first gave publicity to the President's good-natured criticism of his subordinates. The story is as follows:

"Judge Baldwin, of California, an old and highly respectable and sedate gentleman, called a few days since on General Halleck, and, presuming upon a familiar acquaintance in California a few years since, solicited a pass outside of our lines to see a brother in Virginia, not thinking that he would meet with a refusal, as both his brother and himself were good Union men. 'We have been deceived too often,' said General Halleck, 'and I regret I can't grant it.' Judge B. then went to Stanton, and was very briefly disposed of with the same result. Finally he obtained an interview with Mr. Lincoln, and stated his case. 'Have you applied to Gen. Halleck?' inquired the President; 'and met with a flat refusal,' said Judge B. 'Then you must see Stanton,' continued the President. 'I have, and with the same result,' was the reply. 'Well, then,' said Old Abe, with a smile of good humor, 'I can do nothing, for you must know *that I have very little influence with this Administration!*'"

A FEARFUL epidemic is now raging in the vicinity of Long Branch, N. J. The disease has assumed the form of and is known as spotted fever—a disease supposed by some to be a virulent form of small-pox. The disease first manifested itself about three weeks ago, and already upwards of thirty deaths have resulted in the small section of country to which the disease has thus far been confined. Large numbers are now lying sick with the disorder, which has as yet shown no sign of abatement. It has baffled the skill of the most successful physicians, and medical men have been summoned from New York and elsewhere, the doctors resident in the vicinity not being able to attend to all the cases. The disease almost invariably proves fatal, and in the short space of three or four days. Large numbers of people living in the infected region are seeking safety by removing.

PRINTING PAPER.—A bill is now before Congress to abolish the duty on printing paper, and also to discontinue the home tax on it. Great Britain, that taxes everything possible, puts no tax on printing paper, and the London *Times* is printed on paper imported from Belgium. Its Government views it as a tax on the knowledge of the people. Bleaching powders, which enter so largely into the manufacture of paper, it is proposed to admit free of duty, for the benefit of home manufacturers. They now get foreign rags free of duty. Local papers all the country are fading out, as they cannot stand the price of paper, etc. It is not regarded as good policy to have the result continued.

DIED:

GRACEY—On Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, MARY ANNE, wife of John Gracey, Esq., aged 56 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 30 Penn street, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, March 25th, without further notice.

3,000 HORSES WANTED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.

One hundred and fifty ($150) dollars per head will be paid for all
CAVALRY HORSES
delivered within the next thirty (30) days at the Government Stables at Giesboro, D. C.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high, full fleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

Payment made on delivery of ten (10) and over.

Hours of inspection from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
mh25:30t Cavalry Bureau.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY, N. U. LEAGUE, will hold its first anniversary meeting THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested. mh25:1t

PITTS'GH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the Income, or Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next.
mh19:2w W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mr14:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe22:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

HENRY HAYS.....ADAMS GETTY

HAYS & GETTY.

HARDWARE HOUSE,

71 Market street, near Fourth,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAYS & GETTY have on hands—
Genuine Wilkinson's Sheep Shears;
" Wostenholm Scissors;
" " Pen Knives;
" Rodger's Pen Knives;
American Grass Scythes;
" Grain do.;
" Sickles;
Cast, Shear and E. B. Steel;
Anvils, Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spades, &c.;
Hand Saws, Planes, Chisels, Augers, &c.
mh25:2m

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.
Copies of fine Engravings.
2,500 different subjects, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
NEW SPRING GOODS.

CHEAPEST STOCK,
CHEAPEST STOCK.

BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh25

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING the issuing of BONDS to the amount of NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($9,000.)

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Manchester, and, it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Burgess be, and is hereby authorized to issue Bonds to the amount of nine thousand dollars, ($9,000,) in sums of one hundred dollars ($100) each, payable in equal proportion in one, two and three years, with interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, at the office of the Borough Treasurer. Said Bonds to be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, and bear date of April 1st of the present year.

SEC. 2. That said Bonds, when issued, shall be delivered to the Finance Committee to be by them negotiated, and the proceeds thereof applied to meet and pay appropriations made the 14th and 19th days of March, 1864, for paying bounties to volunteers.

SEC. 3. That the faith and credit, revenue and corporate property of the Borough be, and are hereby pledged for the payment of said Bonds and interest.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1864.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. mh25:3t

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Wholesale and Retail.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.

Bonnets and Flowers, Ribbons and Hats, Ruches and Frames, Bonnet Silks, Shaker Hoods, and other Millinery and Straw Goods.

Spool Cotton and Pins, Patent Thread and Buttons, Knitting Cotton and Needles, Combs and Braids, and a full line of Notions.

Stockings and Gloves, Shirts and Suspenders, Neck Ties and Scarfs, and a complete assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Embroideries and Laces, Handkerchiefs, Corsets and Skirts, Ruffings and Variety Goods, which we offer at the
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
to Merchants, Milliners and retail buyers. All are respectfully invited to call.
mh17 JOS. HORNE & CO.,

WM. A. LYONS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTING,
Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.
No. 7 FIFTH street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

R. H. PALMER
Asks the attention of
Wholesale Buyers
To his Large Stock of
Fur and Wool Hats.
Also, PALM-LEAF, BRAID, LEGHORN and PANAMA, and other new styles seasonable Goods. mar9:tf

STRAW GOODS,
Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses' Hats,
Trimmed and Untrimmed, Palf-Leaf and Willow Hoods, in great variety.
R. H. PALMER,
mar9:tf 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—That large DWELLING, with grounds attached, on Carson street, formerly occupied by Christian Ihmsen, late of East Birmingham. Stabling and out-building in the rear of the dwelling house.
FRED. L. IHMSEN,
mh22:1w 109 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—
2 Lots, Penna. avenue, near Congress, 25½x112.
3 do. Forbes street, 25½x122.
2 do. Locust street, 25½x130.
4 do. near Granville street, 24x103,
7 do. in Birmingham.
1 do. in East Liberty. S. S. BRYAN,
mh19 No. 59 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—My FARM of SEVENTY-TWO ACRES, situated on the south side of the Ohio river, directly opposite Mead's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, distant a little more than one hours ride from Pittsburgh, and about three and one-half miles from Beaver. About twenty-eight acres fenced in, and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder well timbered. Dwelling house, barns, piggery, &c., &c., good, commodious and convenient. A thriving young Orchard of grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; also, an abundance of small fruits.

Well suited to steamboat men, the landing being one of the best on the Ohio. The Wheeling packets pass daily up and down and stop when required. Address J. D. MURPHY,
Beaver Postoffice, Box 23, Beaver county, Pa., or on the premises. mh8:6t-W&T

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.

The building is built substantially of brick, size 40 by 70 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.

Size of Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double flued boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.

For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh5:1m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 88 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n....	6:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:30 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n...	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm.....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's ...	4:15 p m	Braddock's ...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss.....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steuben'v'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clev'l'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Subscribers to the *Commercial* who propose removing on the 1st of April will please leave notice at the counting room of the number and street of their new locations.

Legislative.—The House has finally passed an act incorporating the New Brighton retreat and asylum for insane females.

Barn Burned.—The barn of Mr. John Boggs, of Union township, was destroyed by fire last week, the work of an incendiary. Mr. Boggs' loss was fully $3,000.

Holy Week.—The principal solemnities of Holy Week concluded with Good Friday, (today,) the day of the crucifixion. Next Sunday will be Easter, the highest festival in the Roman Catholic Church.

Pittsburgh vs. Cleveland.—A Pittsburgh billiard player, in a casual game of 500 points, was beaten Tuesday night, in Cleveland, by Charles Frink, by 210 points. The match was for $100.

Death of Young McKahan.—David McKahan, the lad who was shot in the riot in Washington borough, on the 1st inst., died from the effect of his wound on Sabbath night last. He bore his suffering heroically.

Godey.—The April number of Godey's Lady's Book, the most popular ladies' publication in the country, has been received by Pittock, opposite the Postoffice. The embellishments are unusually rich and varied, while the reading matter is full of interest.

Steamboat Launch.—Captain Riley's new stern-wheel boat was successfully launched yesterday afternoon at Craig's Saw Mill, on the Allegheny. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and all were highly pleased with the spectacle.

Prof. Tetedoux's Concert.—The sacred concert given last night by Prof. Tetedoux, assisted by his pupils and a number of amateurs, attracted a full and fashionable audience to Masonic Hall. The concert was emphatically a grand success, both in a pecuniary and artistic sense. We may speak more fully of it tomorrow.

Serious Accident.—A workman employed in the machine works of Messrs. Mackintosh & Hemphill, corner of O'Hara and Pike streets, had his leg caught in the machinery yesterday afternoon, and horribly mangled. He was taken to his residence in the Fifth Ward, and surgical aid sent for. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

Army Dismissals.—Among the dismissals from the army for the week ending March 11, were the following: Captain D. H. Conness, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, for desertion; Capt. J. F. Coulter, Assistant Quartermaster, for drunkenness; Surgeon W. F. McCurdy, 87th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Ashton, 100th Pennsylvania, and Capt. W. Gibson, 45th Pennsylvania, for absence without leave.

Information Wanted.—Daniel Mentzer wishes to know the whereabouts of his son William S. Mentzer, who left Pittsburgh some five weeks ago. It is thought the son went west for the purpose of hearing of his father, who was then in the army. William is desired to write to his father at Oil City, Venango Co. Pa. Cincinnati and Louisville papers are requested to give publicity to this notice.

Handsome Cars.—The new passenger cars recently put upon the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are most attractive in appearance, and elegant and comfortable in style. Among their chief excellencies is their being supplied with Speares' patent heaters and ventilators, by means of which there is a constant stream of pure air from without, which is heated as it passes into the car, and dispels all the impure air at the sop of the car.

Sent to the Refuge.—Mayor Lowry yesterday committed a little girl aged ten years, to the House of Refuge, at the instance of her father. The child was arrested, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Clark, in one of the East Liberty passenger railway cars. She confessed to the theft, but implicated some other little girls in the crime. Her mother is dead, and the father stated that he was unable to properly watch over her.

Additional Piano.—A fine "Hazelton" Piano has just been bought from Mr. Mellor, for the use of the piano scholars at the Female College. The largely increased music class demanded an additional piano, and Mr. Rohbock's choice was a "Hazelton." If any of our readers have not seen one of the Hazelton Pianos, we advise them to call at Mellor's Music rooms and examine them.

Arrested for Horse Stealing.—On Sunday night last, Madison Jones, Isaac Ballou and Smith Gillespie were arrested in Washington borough, in the act of stealing three horses from the stable of Mr. Jackson, living near the town. The men were seen to enter the stable, take out the horses and ride off, when pursuit was made and their capture effected. Jones and Ballou are members of the notorious Jones family, one of whom, Charlotte, was hung in this city for the murder of her uncle and aunt. The thieves were committed to prison for trial.

For the Benefit of the Sanitary Commission.—The Ellinger and Foote Moral Exhibition intend giving the entire receipts of this evening's entertainment to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission. Concert Hall has been visited by thousands to see the little folks, Com. Foote, Col. Small and Miss Nestel, all of whom are less in size than any of the "Tom Thumb" party. The songs, dances and other performances of the little people are quite amusing, while the songs of Messrs. Franklin and Smith, of the "Continentals," and the piano and violin performances of Miss Ellinger and Mr. Brooks, are really entertaining. Com. Foote having patriotically offered to give the entire proceeds of this evening's entertainment, the spacious Concert Hall should be crowded. The Commodore and his party will give levees this morning and in the afternoon.

Professional Pickpockets Committed.

George W. Frees, John Young and Bernard Gallagher, arrested by the Mayor's police on suspicion of being connected with the recent larcenies at the railroad depots, had a hearing befor Mayor Lowry yesterday afternoon. There was no evidence to warrant the Mayor in holding them for trial, but sufficient was adduced to authorize their committal to prison for ninety days each, under the act recently passed relative to professional thieves. Frees and Young have served sundry terms in the Penitentiary, and Gallagher has several times been before our courts. Capt. Matt. Steel, who was arrested with the above characters, was discharged from custody, there being nothing elicited on the examination that would criminate him, except that he was found in bad company, which he would do well to avoid in future.

The Great Sanitary Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, at a meeting held on Wednesday evening, resolved that the Fair should commence on Wednesday, June 1st. The Committee have meetings every night during the week, except Sundays, and each individual member is exerting himself towards securing the greatest success for the undertaking. Circulars are now being addressed to prominent citizens in the several counties of Western Pennsylvania and of Eastern Ohio, asking their co-operation and aid. The committee propose to have booths set apart in the Fair Buildings, for the contributions of those counties whose representatives may desire them, the same to be under direction of committees of their own selection. This arrangement will afford an opportunity for the contributors of the surroundning counties to vie with each other in a friendly manner, as to who shall excel in the variety and amount of their contributions.

In this connection, we would remark that our cotemporaries of the press throughout the western counties of this State, as well as in Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, would contribute materially to the success of the Fair by noticing weekly in their columns the progress of arrangements for the exhibition. They should urge upon the several Soldiers' Aid Societies within the bounds of their local circulation to contribute some articles of interest to the Fair, at the same time not forgetting their usual contributions of supplies for immediate transmission to the army. Within a few months, perhaps weeks, our armies may have need of all the supplies that can be gathered, and those engaged in the good work of the Sanitary Commission should not forget for an hour the pressing demands that may in a moment be made upon it by our suffering and wounded soldiers.

Meeting of Dry Goods and Trimming Merchants of Pittsburgh.

The Dry Goods and Trimming Merchants of this city held a meeting yesterday morning, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to take some action relative to the approaching Sanitary Fair. Mr. David McCandless, of Wilson, Carr & Co., was called to the chair, and W. W. Ward, of White, Orr & Co., was chosen Secretary. After a brief discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of the wholesale and retail Dry Goods Merchants of Pittsburgh, that in a peculiary point of view for the fair, the location of the building should be in some central part in this city; that it would be a great loss to locate it out of the city; that the transient travel from Smithfield, Wood, Fifth, Market, Liberty, St. Clair and Penn streets, stands ten to one against all else combined in the two cities; the horse railroads and other avenues of travel centre most directly nearer the Pittsburgh end of the Allegheny Saspension Bridge than any other point.

Resolved, That Committees be appointed to wait on *all* the dry goods houses in Pittsburgh for subscriptions, as follows: One committee for Wood street; one for Market and Fifth street; one for Penn and Smithfield street; one for Wylie and Pennsylvania avenue.

Resolved, That the experience of former Fairs has proved that subscriptions in goods do not yield the value they are intended to represent, that money is what is most needed. And that the patriotic action of the dry goods merchants of New York in making their subscriptions all cash is worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That we will contribute our whole amount in cash, and do so with a liberal hand.

Resolved, That a Treasurer be appointed who shall receive and account for all contributions handed in to him by the Dry Goods merchants.

That so soon as they shall be collected, he shall make out his statement and pay the same over to the Treasurer of the Fair, on the order of the President of this meeting.

F. H. Eaton was unanimously elected Treasurer, and the following committees were then appointed by the chair for collecting:

For Wood street—S. B. McElroy, James McCandless, Chas. Arbuthnot.

Market and Fifth streets—James W. Barker, C. H. Love, Joseph Horne and W. W. Ward.

Penn street—Joseph Lang and Joachim Wesser.

Wylie street and Pennsylvania avenue—R. Deaker, C. Lee.

The meeting then adjourned.

The officers are: President, David McCandless; Secretary, W. W. Ward; Treasurer, F. H. Eaton, to either of whom communications may be addressed.

The Manchester Water Company.

The bill incorporating the Manchester Water Company, which has passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, fixes the capital stock at $100,000, in shares of $25 each, and gives the company the right to lay pipes under the streets and alleys of the borough for the destribution of water through the same. When the company shall have erected their works, the property therein is to be vested in the company, their successors and assigns for a period of twenty-five years after beginning the distribution of water to the citizens of the borough, When the moneys and revenue received by the Company shall exceed twelve per centum net annual profit, the excess shall compose a fund for the redemption of the property, and if, at the expiration of twenty-five years, the amount of said fund shall be found adequate to the redemption of the water works, 'providing at the same time for its repairs,' then the company shall be obliged to take such sum of money therefor, as shall be allowed on a fair appraisement by five disinterested persons, to be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, and the property of said corporation shall be vested in the Burgess and town Council of said borough, or the existing authorities at that time, and their successors forever."

Sanitary Fair.

ROOMS OF WESTERN IRON ASSOCIATION,
Pittsburgh, March 22, 1864.

Chairman Executive Committee Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair:

SIR: At a meeting of the Western Iron Association, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Western Iron Association heartily sympathizes with the movement in this city, having for its object a Fair, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and pledges itself to do all in its power to further so humane an object, and that the presiding officer of this Association appoint seven members as a committee to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

By subsequent motion, the Vice President of the Association in the Chair was added to the Committee, when the following Committee was announced:

B. H. PAINTER,	HENRY W. OLIVER, jr.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,	JOS. MCKNIGHT,
M. K. MOORHEAD,	J. T. WOOD,
GEO. W. HAILMAN,	B. PRESTON.

Which action, together with the names of the Committee, I take pleasure in communicating to you.

Respectfully,
GEORGE H. THURSTON.
Secretary Western Iron Association.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report of the mortality of the city from March 13th to March 22d, 1864.

ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
Unknown.....	2	Intestinal irritation following Diptheria	1
Typhoid Fever.....	2	Marasmus.....	2
Bronchitis.....	2	Meningitis.....	1
Ulceration of Bowels	1	Dead Born.....	1
Consumption	2	Angina Pectoris.....	1
Cold and Old Age...	1	Death by Accident...	1
Peritonitis.....	1		

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year.....	3	From 30 to 40.....	3
From 1 to 2.....	2	From 40 to 50.....	0
From 2 to 5.....	1	From 50 to 60.....	0
From 5 to 10.....	0	From 60 to 70.....	0
From 10 to 15.....	1	From 70 to 80.....	1
From 15 to 20.....	1	From 80 to 90.....	1
From 20 to 30.....	6	From 90 to 100.....	1

Males, 7; Females, 11: White, 18; Colored, 0; Total, 18.

A Card.

The Pittsburgh Gymnasium would say, in reply to the challenge of the Allegheny Gymnasium, that we decline the contest between one member of each Association, as we cannot see that it would be very remunerative to the charitable object mentioned—the Subsistence Committee. The Pittsburgh Gymnasium propose giving their regular exhibition during the early part of next month, and after that would be perfectly willing to engage in a friendly contest with our brother gymnasts of Allegheny—ten members to be selected from each Association. This increase of numbers will give us greater variety of performances, and consequently present greater variety to our friends, the public.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.

Jamestown and Franklin Railroad.—At a meeting of Board of Directors of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, the rolling stock sufficient to operate the whole road was ordered. Early in April the track laying will be commenced at Jamestown, and will soon be completed to Brownsville. The work east of Brownsville will be immediately commenced and prosecuted through to Franklin and Oil City.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—To-night, Miss Avonia Jones will present her claims upon our theatre-goers for a benefit, and offers an attractive bill for performance. She will appear as Lucy Ashton, in the "Bride of Lammermoor," and as Juliana, in the "Honeymoon." This is certainly an excellent bill, and should attract a crowded audience.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

NOTICE TO FOUNDRY-MEN.—Proposals are invited for the casting of the MAIN PIPE for the Birmingham Water Works, which will consist of about 15,000 lineal feet of pipe of 20, 18, 15, 12, 10 and 8 inches diameter. Bids will be received for the whole of the above quantity or for part of it, until THURSDAY, April 7th. Pipes of 12 feet in length will be preferred. For more particular information see the undersigned, at S. McKEE & CO.'S office, Birmingham.
G. STENGEL,
Engineer Monongahela Water Co.
mh24:1w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the construction of the RESERVOIR of the Birmingham Water Works. Bidders will state separate prices for Embankment and for Excavation of earth, loose rock and solid rock; also, prices for Clay Puddling and for Rubble Masonry, both with and without material furnished.

Plans and specifications can be seen at S. McKEE & CO.'S office, in Birmingham. Bids will be received until THURSDAY April 7th.
G. STENGEL, Engineer
mh24:1w Monongahela Water Co.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOHN E. CAMPBELL, WM. HUTCHISON and BENJ. FELLOWS, under the name and style of CAMPBELL, HUTCHINSON & CO., was dissolved on the 9th inst., by mutual consent, Benjamin Fellows retiring from the firm. The business will be carried on as formerly under the style of Campbell & Hutchison.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
WM. HUTCHISON,
mh23:3t BENJ. FELLOWS,

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOCH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Notions, Varieties and Fancy Goods,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th.
Are now receiving their NEW SPRING STOCK, to which they would invite the attention of merchants visiting the city. The stock is unusually large and bought for cash, and will be sold to the trade at the lowest prices.
Orders attended to promptly.
mh24 T. T. MYLER & CO.,

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
ap16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED SEATS.

Gen. Blair's Intended Movements.

Col. Hardee to be Inspector General.

The Vacant Major Generalcy.

The New Internal Revenue Bill.

The Railroad and Currency Bills.

Cotton in the Southwest.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT IN THE FIELD.

HIS RECEPTION BY GEN. MEADE.

The Army full of Hope at His Coming.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Iowa's Quota.

An important error has been discovered in the credit of Iowa under the last call. Instead of a deficiency there is a surplus of seven hundred and thirty men over all calls, without counting the re-enlisted veterans. The aggregate figures of the State are: Whole number due under all calls, fifty-five thousand and sixty-four; whole number furnished fifty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

The Missouri Contested Seats

The Committee on Elections decided today to refer the cases of the Missouri members, McClurg, Loan and King back to the people for new election.

The Promotion of Colonel Hardee.

Lieutenant Colonel Hardee, of the Adjutant General's Department, was to-day nominated to the office of Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, vice Van Rensselaer, deceased, a deserved promotion. Col. Hardee has been acting for some months as assistant to the Secretary of War.

Frank Blair will Resign.

Frank Blair will probably resign after his quarrel with McClurg is settled by the House; but before his election case, on which a report will not be made from the Committee for ten days or a fortnight, is decided, he expects to receive his former commission as Major General and to be be assigned to Sherman's Corps.

Major General Thos. Smiths' Promotion.

The reiteration of the statement that Gen. Wm. F. Smith has been appointed Major General in the regular army, renders it necessary to reiterate that his commission is that of Major General of volunteers.

The major generalship in the regular army, vacated by General Grant's promotion, has not yet been filled. Gen. Grant has strongly recommended Gen. Sherman for that vacancy.

Congressional Proceedings.

The sub-committee made a partial report to the Ways and Means Committee today, embracing those parts of the new Internal Revenue bill which relate to the machinery for carrying it into effect. No report has been made upon specific taxes as yet.

The House was occupied to-day in listening to speeches on Raritan railroad and National currency bills. Three New York opposition members opposed the latter.

Mr. Brooks insisted that if Secretary Chase had made proper use of the gold withdrawn from the banks, Government might have been carried through the war ou a specie basis.

A substitute for the second section of the bill creating a separate department under a Comptroller of Currency, with an offiee in New York, offered by Mr. Pruyn, was voted down.

Cotton in Mississippi.

Officers and civilians from the Lower Mississippi express the decided opinion that by proper legislation an immense quantity of cotton can be drawn from its hiding places, and that the Government can realize from forty to fifty cents per pound profit on it. Kasson's bill is now before the Committee of Ways and Means, and is deemed by them the best plan yet devised to secure that important end.

A Petition from Philadelphia.

A memorial is to be presented in the House from prominent German citizens of Philadelphia, headed by Fred. Ditman, asking for the abolition of slavery and making freed negroes voters and militiamen; the destruction of the landed aristocracy, by applying homestead laws to the confiscated lands under the confiscation act; parcelling them out to new settlers as well as to soldiers, negroes and poor whites, and free education for negroes and poor whites. Some arrangements for making rebels politically harmless, until a well regulated condition of the seceded States is secured.

Gen. Grant Gone to the Front.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following: Lieut. Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Rawlings, Chief of Staff, and Generals Hunt, Wadsworth and two or three members of his staff, left Washington at nine o'clock, in a special car for Culpepper. At Alexandria, and other points where troops were guarding the road, he was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. On reaching Brandy Station, at twelve m., he was met by Gen. Meade, who welcomed him to the Army of the Potomac with much cordiality, and took a seat beside him in the car. They arrived at Culpepper at 1 p. m., but General Grant having expressed a wish that there should be no display, there was no formal reception. Major General Newton, Generals Robinson, Cutler, Kenley and many other officers, greeted him, and one squadron of the 5th Regular Cavalry and the 14th Brooklyn Infantry were drawn up. The Lieutenant General avoiding the throng that gathered about the station. He then proceeded in an ambulance with General Meade, to his Headquarters.

The soldiers of the army, are, as far as I can learn, full of hope and in good cheer at the welcome coming of their new commander.

Democratic State Convention.

Delegates Elect to National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The following are the delegates to the National Democratic Convention:

1st District, Samuel G. King, Dr. George Nebinger; 2d, Wm. M. Riley, G. W. Irwin; 3d, Wm. Curtis, Simon Arnold; 4th, William W. Burrell, Isaac S. Cassin; 4th, H. P. Ross, Charles W. Carrigan; 6th, J. D. Stiles, Jerry M. Hunter; 7th, John H. Brinton, John C. Beatty; 8th, J. Glancy Jones, Wm. Rosenthal; 9th, Geo. Sanderson, Henry A. Wade; 10th, Francis W. Hughes, Dr. C. B. Cloninger; 11th, Philip Johnson, Carlton Burnett; 12th, Chas. Dennison, H. J. Garrettson; 13th, John F. Means, David Lowenberg; 14th, Hamilton Arricks, Thos. Dower; 15th, Peter H. Keller, A. D. Egney; 16th, Henry J. Stable, B. F. Myers; 17th, R. Bruce Petriken, Daniel M. Dull; 18th, John H. Orvis, Stephen Pierce; 19th, C. L. Lamberton, James K. Kerr; 20th, T. B. Searight, John Latta; 21st, J. M. White, Wm. A. Wallace; 22d, Wm. D. Patterson, Samuel P. Ross; 23d, J. A. McCullough, F. M. Hutchinson; 24th, R. W. Jones, S. B. Wilson.

Mr. C. L. Ward was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Convention adjourned till to-night.

The Committee on resolutions presented a series instructing the delegation to vote for McClellan for President at the National Convention. Convention in session at mid-night.

Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The City of Baltimore sailed for Liverpool to-day, with $11,500 in specie.

ARMY CHANGES.

Potomac Army Peduced to Three Corps.

Gen. Warren Assigned to Fifth Corps.

Gens. Sykes, French, Newton, Kenly, Spinola and Meredith Detached.

GEN. PLEASANTON ORDERED TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

Important Order from Gen. Meade.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—General Order, No. 115.—*War Department, Adjutant General's Office.*—1st. By direction of the President of the United States, the number of army corps comprising the Army of the Potomac, will be reduced to three, viz: the 2d, 5th and 6th, corps. The troops of the other two corps, viz: 1st and 3d, will be temporarily re-organized and distributed among the 2d, 5th and 6th, by the commanding general, who will determine what existing organizations will retain their corps badges, and other distinctive marks. The staff officers of the two corps which are temporarily broken up, will be assigned to the vacancies in the other corps, so far as such vacancies may exist. Those for whom there are no vacancies will cease to be considered as officers of the several staffs of army corps.

2d. Major General G. R. Warren is assigned by the President, to the command of the 5th army corps.

3d. The following Federal officers are detached from the Army of the Potomac, and will report for orders to the Adjutant General of the army, viz: Major General Geo. Sykes, U. S. V.; Maj. Gen. W. H. French, U. S. V.; Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. J. B. Kenly, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. F. B. Spinola, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. V.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The following arrangements are made to carry out the provisions of the foregoing order: The 2d, 5th and 6th army corps will each be consolidated into two divisions. The 1st and 2d divisions of the 3d corps are transferred to the 2d corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The 3d division of the 3d corps is transferred permanently to the 6th corps. The three divisions now forming the 1st corps are transferred to the 5th corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks; and on joining the 5th corps they will be consolidated into two divisions. The commanders of divisions transferred to the 2d, 5th and 6th corps will at once report to the commanders of these corps for instructions. Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr will report to Maj. Gen. Hancock, commanding 2d corps, and Brig. Gen. H. Prince to Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, commanding 6th corps. The Chief of Artillery will assign eight batteries each to the 2d, 5th and 6th corps. These batteries to be taken from those now with the corps, and with the 1st and 3d corps. The batteries with the several corps in excess of the above, and the allowance will join the artillery reserves. The consolidation of the divisions called for in this order, will be made by the corps commanders concerned, who are authorized to re-arrange the brigades of the 6th respective commands, in such a manner as they may think best for the service. The reassignment of officers of the staff department consequent upon the reorganization of the army, will be made upon the nomination of chiefs of the staff departments at these Head-quarters. Special instruction will be given hereafter, with respect to staff officers of the two corps temporarily broken up.

3d. The Major General commanding avails himself of this occasion to say, that in view of the reduced strength of nearly all the regiments serving in this army, the temporary reduction of the army corps to three, is a measure imperatively demanded by the best interests of the service, and that the reasons for attaching the 1st and 3d Corps, for the time being, to other Corps were in no respect founded upon any supposed inferiority of these Corps to the other Corps of this army. All the Corps have egually proved their valor on many fields, and all have equal claims to the confidence of the Government and of the country. The 1st and 3d corps will retain their badges and distinctive marks, and the Major General commanding indulges the hope that the ranks of the army will be filled at an early day, so that those corps can again be reorganized.

By command of MAJ. GEN. MEADE.
Signed, S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

In addition to the foregoing we learn that Gen. Pleasanton has been relieved from command of the cavalry corps in the army of the Potomac and ordered to report to General Rosecrans. General Sykes has been ordered to report to Gen. Curtis, and Gen. Newton to General Sherman. General French is ordered to Philadelphia, and General Meredith to Cairo. General Spinola is to be Court Martialed, and Gen. Caldwell is ordered to Washington to sit on a Court Martial. Gens. Rickets, Gibbon, and Wardsworth are ordered to report to General Meade for assignment to command.

CONSOLIDATION OF ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Grant and Staff at Headquarters.

The Army Ordered for Inspection.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: A man named Brown was arrested as an alleged spy, and was tried by Court Martial and acquitted.

An order will soon be issued consolidating the first and third army corps, to be attached to the sixth corps, under Gen. Sedgwick.

Lieut. Gen. Grant and Staff arrived at Headquarters to-day. He has ordered the army to be at once made ready for inspection. He was received with much enthusiasm.

The House has made but a few amendments to the National Bank Bill, only about one-tenth of which has been considered. That part providing for the recommendation of Comptroller of the currency by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President for appointment, has been stricken out, the President then being left free in the exercise of his legitimate functions.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

Five Hundred of the Number Sick.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The flag of truce steamer New York, arrived at Annapolis today, with released prisoners. Five hundred of the number are sick. The following are among the officers that have arrived: Colonels.—R. McClelain, 57th Ohio; O. A., Lawson, 3d Ohio. Lieut. Colonels,—J. Williams, 25th Ohio; Wm. Price, 39th Va. (probably Pa.), G. Von Helmich, 4th Missouri; F. S. Pyfer, 77th Pa. Majors—J. C. Veranda, 3d Ohio, A. Phillips, 77th Pennsylvania. Captains—John Tweed, 116th Pennsylvania, John Kelly, 73d Pennsylvania, John Kennedy, 73d Pennsylvania, Daniel Kelly, 73d Pennsylvania, E. A. Mass, 88th Pennsylvania, Thomas Cummings, 19th New Hampshire. Regulars—W. K. Baltz, 18th Pennsylvania, S. H. Urquihart, A. C. G., 3d division. Lieutenants—R. H. Pond, 12th New Hampshire Infantry, S. H. Hoesonthick, 18th Pennsylvania.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

NEW YORK, March 24.

The following regiments of the veteran Reserve Corps are relieved from duty under Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, and are announced as the First Brigade Veteran Reserve Corps, under Col. Richard Rush, with their headquarters in such place in this city as shall be designated by the commander: 1st Regiment V. R. C., 6th Regiment V. R. C., 9th Regiment V. R. C., 19th Regiment V. R. C., 22d Regiment V. R. C., and the 24th Regiment V. R. C., all returns and requisitions from the First Brigade V. R. C. will be forwarded to these headquarters. By command of MAJ. GEN. HIGGINS, Ch'f of Staff.
Signed, J. H. TAYLOR, Act. A. G.
C. H. RAYMOND, A. A. G. [Official.]

Gen. Grant and Staff.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—This morning Lieut. Gen. Grant, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Rawlins and other members of his Staff, left this city for the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

Latest News from the South.

Cotton Coming Up.

Movements of the Rebel Gen. Forrest.

CAIRO.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial:

CAIRO, March 24.

Arrival of Cotton.

The Silver Moon arrived this morning from Memphis. She brought up one thousand bales of cotton for Cincinnati. The Memphis papers of the 22d have been received. They contain no news.

Maj. Gen. Hurlbut.

Major General S. A. Hurlbut came down on the train this evening, and went down on the Belle of St. Louis.

Arrival of Troops.

The steamer Hannibal, from New Orleans, brings dates of the 16th. There is very little news. All quiet on the river. She brought up the Fourth Illinois cavalry, veteran. They number one hundred and twenty men, and are commanded by Col. R. M. Wallace.

Anticipated Attack on Union City.

A dispatch was received at a late hour last night that the rebel Gen. Forrest was advancing on Union City with 7,000 men. He is known to have been in Bolivar on the 21st; but it is also reported that he passed through Trenton, which is but a few miles from Union City. It is thought that his movement on Union City is a feint to conceal his real intentions. Our forces are ready to receive him.

Hickman Evacuated.

Hickman has been evacuated by our forces.

BRILLIANT VICTORY IN LOUISIANA

CAPTURE OF FORT DE RUSSEY.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS

GREAT ADVANTAGE GAINED.

MORE REBEL RAMS.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET.

FORT DE RUSSEY, RED RIVER, LA., March 15, via CAIRO, March 24.—This fort was captured to-day by the United States forces under Gen. A. J. Smith.

The expedition that left Vicksburg on the 10th landed at Shreveport, La., on the 13th, and marched to Bayou Glace, where General Taylor's rebel brigade had been encamped, but which fled on the approach of our transports, leaving a considerable amount of camp equipage and commissary stores. General Smith pressed forward to Yellow Bayou, where strong fortifications had been erected, but the rebels again fled as we come up. The enemy was pressed, and some skirmishing occurred, resulting in the capture of several prisoners and a small wagon train.

At daylight yesterday the entire command started for Fort D'Russey, twenty-eight miles distant, and at four o'clock p. m., the 3d and 9th Indiana batteries opened on the Fort, which replied vigorously with three of its heaviest guns. The cannonading continued an hour, when Gen. Smith ordered the 1st and 2d Illinois of the 16th corps, under Gen. Mower, to charge the enemy's rifle pits and storm the fort. The 56th, 119th and 49th Indiana, and 27th Missouri regiments charged over deep ditches and thick abattis amid a galling fire, and within twenty minutes after the order was issued, the color sergeant of the 54th Illinois, planted the American flag upon the enemy's works.

The victory was complete and resulted in the capture of 325 prisoners, including 21 commissioned officers; two four-inch Dahlgren guns, two four-pounders, four thirty-two pounders, two six-pounders, a lot of small arms, two thousand barrels of fine powder, and several thousand dollars worth of commissary stores.

Fort D'Russey is a most formidable work, of a quadrangular shape, with bastions and bombproofs covered with railroad iron. A powerful water battery connects with the fort, the casemates of which are capable of resisting shot and shell of the heaviest calibre. The position of the guns was capital for rapid and effective firing on all boats attempting to move up or down river.

About 800 negroes were employed for a year in constructing the works.

Gen. Smith will superintend the thorough destruction of the fortifications to-morrow. It will take three thousand men two or three days to destroy them!

Glorious news may be expected from General Banks and Smith within two weeks. Their designs, strength and position are contraband at present.

Among the artillery captured are two guns belonging to the regiment Morning Light, and two rifled guns from the Harriet Lane, captured last Spring off Sabine Pass, and one heavy gun from the Indianola, sunk in the Mississippi last year by the rebel ram Webb.

The rebels boast of their iron-plated ram Missouri, now in this river, can sink any gunboat in our navy. The Webb and Mary Jane are also considered impregnable to any of our flotilla.

Admiral Porter has been busily engaged for the past three days in removing obstructions from Red river, consisting of rafts and piles driven into the channel, and transports are now proceeding up the river without interruption.

CAIRO, March 25.—The ram Avenger arrived this morning from the mouth of Red river, where she was met by the gunboat Cricket, from which she received dispatches and orders from Rear-Admiral Porter to return.

The fleet reached Atchafalaya river Monday, the 14th, when Gen'l A. J. Smith's force disembarked; to operate on land against Fort de Russey, where Dick Taylor was encamped with 11,250 men. As soon as Taylor heard of Smith's landing, he attempted to reach his rear and attack him, but was hindered in the quick movement of Gen. Smith's left flank before he was aware of the exact whereabouts of the enemy. Being informed of Taylor's design he exclaimed,

"Now for a race between the rebels and the United States for the fort!" By a quick movement, Smith, with his army, succeeded in reaching Fort De Russey three hours before before Taylor came up. A charge was made, some fighting occurred, during which the Federals had about 40 killed and wounded. The fort was easily taken, with 283 prisoners, one 11-inch gun, which the rebels had taken off the gunboat Indianola and mounted; also two 30-pounder Parrotts from Fan Queen of the West, two long 32s from the Harriet Lane, and four other guns. The fleet, in the meantime, steamed up Red river and the Eastport, fired two shots. After the capture of the fortifications the exp

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 68
Exchange Bank		50	60¼
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk.		50	56½
Mechanics' Bank		50	63¾
Allegheny Bank		50	57½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank		50	69¾
Iron City Trust Co		50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank		50	40¼
Monongahela Bridge			27¼
Birmingham Gas Co			31½
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		32	48
Mang. Insurance Co		32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R.		50	10
Western Pennsylvania		50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.		50	9¼
do interest bearing			13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	47½
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	27¾
Peoples Insurance Co		25	26¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	30¼
Mass Mining Co	$	—	6
Northwestern Mining Co	7	05	13
Great Western "	1	00	4¼
Dacotan "			5
Pitts. and Boston "	6	55	100
National "	6	50	31
North Cliff "	2	50	8¼
Bay State "	1	25	25¼
Central "	4	35	71
Isle Royal "	18	10	29¼
Minnesota "	3	50	8½
Aztec "			7

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	80¼
Pittsburgh " 5s		75
Pitts. Municipal 6s		96
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		85
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s		105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds		90
Allegheny City 4's		67
Pitts. and Steubv		—

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1864.

Stocks are strong.

Chicago & R I	126¼	Erie R. R.	125½
Cumberland Coal	88	Galena & Chicago	124¾
Illinois Cent.	138	Clev & Toledo	107½
Mich Southern	116¼	C B & T.	45
do guarantied	149	Mich Cent.	143¼
N. Y. Central	140	Harlem	135
Penna. Coal Co	198	Clev & Pitts	129¼
Reading	142¾	5-20 Coupons	109⅜
Hudson River	106	Coupons 1881	102½
Canton Co	76¼	Gold	166¼
Virginia sixes	49	Since Board	165½
Missouri sixes	73		

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Stocks firm:

Penna. 5s	93¾	Penna. R. R.	75
Reading R. R.	71¾	Gold	166¼
Morris Canal	75	Exchange on N. Y.	par
Long Island	48		

It now seems to be the determination of the Government to offer a five per cent. loan at par, and it hopes to be as successful in its negotiation of this loan, as it was of the five-twenty. Some apprehensions are expressed that the late resolutions affecting the gold operations passed last week by Congress, will operate against negotiating this loan at par. It will be the aim of the Secretary of the Treasury not to do anything that will suddenly depress prices, or cause stringency in the money market. If gold is kept steady at fifty premium, there will be a proper equilibrium maintained, and the business public need not fear of any panic from sudden contractions.

—Mining stocks and oil shares are growing popular with investors. Railroad stocks having reached such high figures there is a disposition to let go them and take hold on copper and oil stocks. The prospect of an expansion of the mining interests has drawn attention to this class of securities as promising to yield a sure and permanent return on investments, and the shares of all sound dividend-paying corporations are steadily advancing in value from the demand thus created. The report of the Pittsburgh Mining Company shows a net profit of $100,000, being equivalent to $20 per share of $555 paid in. The stock is now selling at 100. At Boston, on Wednesday, the market was firm: Central closed at 71; Columbian, 12; Franklin, 5⅛; Hancock, 12½; Huron, 59; Isle Royal, 29; Minnesota, 8⅛; Pewabic, 59; Quincy, 91¼, Rockland, 18; Superior, 9⅝; Flint Steel River, 8.

The last sales of oil shares outside the board at Philadelphia, were slightly on the advance. Oil Creek, 13⅛; Pa. Coal and Oil, 5; Mineral, 7¼; Maple Shade, 20; Penna. Petroleum, 5; Perry, 10; French Creek, 10; Petroleum Centre, 9. There is a good deal of inquiry here for Columbia, the character of this company we noticed a few days ago.

—A new copper company is about to be established. The old properties known as the Eagle Harbor, Waterbury, Connecticut, &c., emboracing the village site of Eagle Harbor, and then running south over the Greenstone, embracing nearly 7,000 acres of mineral land, have been purchased by New York capitalists, and is now known as the Eagle Harbor Mining Company. We understand that it is proposed to divide a portion of it into three mining estates to be known as the Middlesex, Essex and Sussex Companies. These three will all be south of the Greenstone, and between the Amygdaloid and Madison properties. A large estate will still remain north of the Greenstone.

—The exports, exclusive of specie, from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending March 21, compare as follows with former returns:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$2,230,613	$3,522 562	$3,298,035
Prev. reported	28,019,467	43,606,703	32,493,165
Since Jan. 1st	$30,236,080	$47,129,265	$35,791,200

—The imports of foreign merchandise from July 1st to date, compare as follows with the exports of produce and merchandise, and the shipments of specie, at the port of New York:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.
Imports mdse	$ 1,973,292	$130,391,857	$142,666,169
Exp'ts prod'ce	117,788,672	140,913,891	113,363,731
Exp'ts specie	9,052,744	45,536,853	38,925,000

The exports from Boston last week were $181,934, against $415,263 for the corresponding week in 1863.

The imports were $1,091,117, against $228,949 last year.

The following statement of the condition of the steam railroads of Massachusetts, and their operations in 1863, is compiled from the last annual returns:

Capital stock	$69,362,052
Capital paid in	57,046,565
Cost of roads and equipment	65,890,892
Total length of miles in main road and branches, (single and double track)	1,941
Total income in 1863	11,950,730
Working expenses	6,571,061
Net earnings	5,379,573
Interest paid	1,017,837

—The opening of the books of subscription to the stock of the New York and Boston Silver Lead Company is announced. The rich mines owned by this company have been extensively opened, and the entire capital of 100,000 shares was subscribed by half-past eleven this morning. The list of subscribers contains the names of some of the most eminent capitalists of New York.

—An important meeting of the first and second mortgage bondholders of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad Company will take place at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, on the 7th of April.

—The West Branch Fire Insurance Company, located at Lock Haven, Penna., has failed and appointed assignees.

—Stocks at Richmond are in great demand. The "Confederate" bonds are selling at 115 to 190 "according to quality." They are, of course, paid for at these prices in Confederate paper, and the interest is paid punctually with the same cheap commodity. Such transactions remind one of the story of the man who sold his dog for a hundred dollars, and received in payment two fifty dollar puppies. Confederate notes are worth at Richmond, now, less than five per cent. in gold, and yet, even in this worthless currency, the best State stocks of Virginia and North Carolina are worth little more than two to one. In the *Examiner* of March 14, gold is quoted at $22, Confederate notes for $1; "Virginia registered bonds, due 1891 to 1895, $200 to $195." "North Carolina sixes, (new) coupon, $231 and interest." Bank stocks are little above par in Confederate money, and various insurance companies' stocks at less than par.

Milwaukee Market.

March 23, 1864.

Flour—Dull and nominally unchanged.

Wheat—Receipts 7,000 bush. Market advanced 1c. Sales this morning:—1,000 bush No. 1 Spring, 2c for storage, at $1 17¼; 8,000 bush do., c for storage, at $1 15@$1 15 3-5; 5,000 bush No. 1 Spring, buyers option all month, at $1 17⅜; 5,000 bush do., buyer's option till April 20th, at $1 20, free on board; 1,500 bush do till April 20th, at $1 18, subject to 2c storage. Sales on 'Change: 55,000 bush Spring in Store at $1 15@$1 15¾; 20,000 bush No. 1 Sawyer's option all month, at $1 15⅞@1 16. The market at the Newhall House this evening was a shade higher. Sales 9,000 bush No. 1 Spring at $1 15¾.

Oats—Scarce and firm. Sales 600 bush No. 1 delivered at 62½c.

Corn—Firm. Sales 700 bush new shelled on track at 82c; 1,200 do in store, free of storage, at 83c; 300 bush ear corn on track at 73c.

Barley—Better. Sales of 150 bushels prime at $1,32.

Rye—Nominal at 96c on track.

Provisions—Quiet. Sales 13 bbls country tallow at 10½c; 10 bbls city do at 10¾c.

Providence Wool Market.

March 19.—Wool—Sales 8000 lbs fleece at 75@83c.

Printing Cloths—Goods are following cotton; prices have fallen off from ¼@¾c ₱ yard during the past week. The following are the sales: 5000 pieces 64x84, 16¾c; 14000 do do, 16¾c; 10000 do do, 15¾c; 21000 do do 16c; 5000 do, 60x84, 16c; 13000 do do 15¾c; 5000 do do 15½c; 2000 do do 15½c; 7000 do, 56x60, private terms—52,000 pieces.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, March 25, 1864.

Business yesterday exhibited an improvement. The demand for the leading articles was larger than the previous day. Prices are still looking up. The weather was delightful; our rivers are declining slowly, with over five feet water in the channel. The steamer Reserve left at an early hour, with all the freight she could manage. The Lady Franklin left for Louisville with a heavy cargo; the officers feeling in a good humor with themselves and everybody else. The Julia will be found at the wharf this morning with a heavy cargo of produce, she will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m., on Saturday. The New York has all the freight engaged she can carry, she will leave to-day for St. Louis. The Arcola will depart to-day for Louisville with a tall trip. Freights to all points are plenty. Tonnage is again becoming scarce. The Allegheny river is still too low for steamers to ascend to Oil City. There are now six boats at the landing taking on board empty barrels, they at least must be looking for a rise of water in that stream. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

HAY—The receipts yesterday were larger than the previous day. Prices, as a natural consequence; were a shade lower. At the scales, 21 loads were disposed of at $12@35 per ton; at the depot, 6 loads were sold at $28 per ton.

FEED—The market was firm with a fair demand. We note sales of 5 tons Shorts at $1 35 per cwt., from store.

RICE—The market was unchanged. Sales 50 bbls Rangoon at 9½c.

SALT—The market for some time past has been inactive. We note sales 300 bbls, prices varying from $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

BACON—The market was very firm, with a large demand to meet the wants of the home market. Among the sales we note as follows: Shoulders—Sales 6,000 lbs at 10½@10¾c; 4,000 lbs do, 10¼c. Plain Hams—Sale 5,000 lbs at 14@14¼c; 4,500 lbs do at 14c. S. C. Hams—Sales 2,000 lbs at 15@15½c; 6,000 lbs do 15c. Sides—Sales 5,000 lbs at 12c, market closing firm.

MESS PORK—The market was inactive; sales 20 bbls at $23.

FISH—The market yesterday was very firm, with an increasing demand. The sales were liberal, viz: Mackerel—Sales of 100 half bbls No. 2 medium at $9 75; sales of 100 half bbls No. 3 medium at $5 75; sales of 100 half bbls No. 3 large at $6 75. Herring—Sales of 50 bbls Newfoundland at $6 75; sales of 20 bbls Labrador at $6 50; sales of 25 bbls Bay Island at $3 25; sales of 25 bbls Lake at $5. White Fish—Sales of 10 half bbls at $8.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm with a good demand. Sales 15 hhds Cuba Sugar at 15c; 12 hhds Orleans at 15¾@15¾; 20 bbls A Coffee at 18¾; 15 bbls B Coffee at 18¾. Sales 30 bbls old Orleans Molasses at 75c; 35 do new at 85. Sales 65 sacks Rio Coffee at 37½@38c, as to quality.

SYRUP—The market was firm. Prices range from 80c to $1 05.

CHEESE.—The demand was active and sales regular. Sales 120 bxs at 15@15½c; 40 at 15; 50 do at 15@15¼.

WHISKY—The market was again excited. The dispatches published from Chicago announcing an advance, caused a similar movement here. At the close of the market holders were demanding 95c.

FLOUR—The market was inactive, there being no demand beyond what was required for local purposes. So far as we could ascertain the sales did not exceed 600 bbls, at the following figures: Extra, $6 25@6 50; extra family, $6 75, $7 00, $7 25@7 40, as per quality. Receipts unchanged.

BUTTER was in good demand with plenty of purchasers. We note sales of 17 packages at various prices; 38c, 40@42c.

BARLEY—The demand was limited. Spring—$1 20; Fall—$1 40 ₱ bushel. The receipts were restricted.

OATS.—Were in better demand. Sales of 500 bushels at the depot at 80c; 400 bush at 80@81c; sales from store at 85c.

RYE.—The demand is improving. Sales of 150 bush at $1 25.

WHEAT.—Prices were nominal. Sales of Red at $1 30; White at $1 35 ₱ bush.

EGGS.—Were scarce. We note sales of 10 bbls at 26@28c.

DRIED BEEF.—Was in good demand. Sales of 3,000 lbs at 14@14¼c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, March 25, 1864.

The demand for oil yesterday was liberal, and sales were the largest we have reported for many days, of both crude and refined, but more especially of the former. Buyers early in the day seemed to have made a discovery, and purchased with a perfect looseness—as much as to say, who cares. The sales at first were up to several thousand barrels, and closed with a fine market, and also a slight advance in price. The following are the sales:

Crude—The total sales foot up to 8,600 bbls, as follows: 100 bbls 21c. Packages returned; 700 bbls do 21c B. R.; 388 bbls do 21c. B. R.; 1700 bbls 21c B R; 450 bbls 21c B R; 300 bbls 20½c bbls included; 1300 bbls 22c Packages returned; 3:5 bbls 26c Packages included; 567 bbls 26c, bbls included; but we could learn of no sales above what we have quoted.

Refined—Market firm, with the following sales: 100 barrels Free at 52c; 400 do do at 52c; 170 bbls Straw Color at 50c; 50 do do 50c; 300 bbls City Bond at 50c; also a sale of 500 very Choice White at 55c; 50 barrels do at the same figures. Bonded Oil was neglected. Sales of 200 barrels at 42c.

Benzole—The demand was limited and sales small. Dealers were asking 23c.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsyth Bros. & Co., 69 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Richardson, Harley & Co., 50 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard & Co., 163 bbls, for New York.

Lyder & Co., 50 bbls tar, for New York.

Sellers & Co., 50 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Receipts of Oil per Allegheny River.

Willis & Duncan, 220 bbls; Childs, 30 do; Duncan & Duff, 135 do; J Wilkins, 30 do; Owner 60 do. Total, 485 barrels.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

[REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.]

EAST LIBERTY, March 25, 1864

The Yards at our last visit presented a holliday appearance. The stocks offered were exceedingly limited, in fact they were not worth noting. The markets in the East were excited, and unless drovers could obtain extravagant prices they preferred shipping East. The New York drovers had a "jolly" time during the week, the drovers that generally offer their stock here hurried through to join them, and have a good time generally.

New yards are being hurried to completion with all possible dispatch, the present fine weather having aided the mechanics materially in their work. When these yards are finished they will be something to boast of; but as we are a modest people, we will let that pass. The hotel is one of those you read about—it must be seen to be appreciated. In the meantime the following is all the information we could obtain, as our business is to report sales, not make them. We give the following:

HOGS—The off rings were very limited, in fact we were half tempted to omit our report; we think we could have better luck next time. Drovers preferred shipping East to selling in this market.

Holmes & Pfiffer sold 330 head at $8 50 ₱ cwt. They had a large lot on hand but shipped the balance east.

Gilchrist & Co. sold 1,200 head in lots at prices ranging from $8 25 to $8 50 ₱ cwt. They also shipped several lots East.

CATTLE were scarce; in fact we never saw the yards so bare. The fever of shipping East seems to have taken possession of the drovers, and East they went. The only sales that came under our notice were the following:

D. Shaffer sold 130 head at $7 25 per cwt.

J. B. Huff retailed 40 head to Butchers at $8 50@9.

W. Rice bought 75 head at $7 20.

The balance that arrived was shipped East.

SHEEP—We could not learn of a single transaction, save a lot of 1,300 head that arrived was shipped East.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.)

ALLEGHENY, March 25, 1864.

The scarcity of all kinds of stock caused a better demand. Holders generally, were asking a slight advance. The markets being unsettled in the East a similar feeling pervaded this market. The largest portion of good stock that arrived was sent East, the owners preferring to take the chances. The only sales that came under our notice were the following:

CATTLE.—The sales made show about the same variety of prices as were exhibited in the stock offered. Among the sales were the following:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. M. Root sold 15 head at $7,75.
H. J. Shaffer sold 32 head at $8,00.
J. Walker sold 4 head at $5,25.
S. M. Grimes sold 20 head at $6,37.
M. Wiley sold 15 head at $6,37.
A. Shaffer sold 20 head at $6,75@7,40.
A. Shaffer sold 39 head at $3,00@6,50.
J. Myers retailed 200 head at $3,50@6,50.
Greene & Good retailed 60 head at $5,50@6,50.
M. Greenawalt retailed 90 head at $5,00@7,25.
L. Rothchilds, retailed 27 head at $7,50@8,00.
Merrick & Down retailed 25 head $3,75@6,75.
Myers & Bro. retailed 180 head at $3,75.
J. Smith retailed 52 head at $5,00@6,00.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The demand was rather limited, but the receipts were light, and the market ruled firm. The sales to day were as follows:

SALES AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

9 hhds, viz: 6 hhds new Kentucky leaf and lugs, 1 at $6 25, 1 at $8, 1 at $10 25, 1 at $13, 2 at $15 25; 3 hhds Va. lugs, 1 at $8 25, 1 at $8 50, 1 at $9, and 5 cases seed leaf wrappers and fillers as follows: 19 cases new at $4 75 and $16, 36 cases old, ranging from $9 50 to $20 75.

SALES AT MORRIS & CHALFANT'S WAREHOUSE.

15 hhds and 26 cases, viz:

15 hhds of new Kentucky, viz: 1 at $5 40, 2 at $6 50@6 75, 2 at $7@7 85, 2 at $8 95, 1 at $9 50, 2 at $10@10 50, 2 at $13@13 75, 1 at $16 25, 1 at $18 50, 1 at $23.

26 cases of Ohio seed leaf, wrappers and fillers: 1 at $11 75, 2 at $12 25@12 50, 4 at $13@13 75, 2 at $15@15 50, 4 at $16@16 75, 1 at $17, 1 at $18, 1 at $19 50, 2 at $21, 2 at $22 75, 3 at $23@23 75, 1 at $24 50, at $25.

Receipts of Grain at Cleveland.

The following shows the receipts of grain at Cleveland during the week past: Wheat, 18,300 bush; Corn, 9,750 bush; Oats, 3,600 bush; Rye, 400 bush; Barley, 1,550. Previous week: Wheat, 7,300 bush; Corn, 5,750 bush; Oats, 7,200 bush; Barley, 400 bush.

PHILADELPHIA AUCTION SALE, March 22, by Samuel C. Cook.—72 hhds New Orleans Sugar, 11¾@16¾c, cash; 692 bbls New Orleans Molasses, 62½@72½c, cash.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Sales of 166 hhds, as follows: 7 at $4 @5; 42 at $6, 12 $7, 7 at $8, 11 at $9, 5 at $10, 4 at $11, 4 at $12, 6 at $13, 7 at $14, 11 at $15, 9 at $16, 5 at $17, 8 at $18, 4 at $19, 3 at $20, 1 at $21, 5 at $22, 4 at $23, 1 at $25 75, and 1 at $26 ₱ 100 lbs.

Crops of Ohio.

The Toledo *Commercial* says the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture says the prospects for an average wheat crop in the State are good. Fruit is killed, and the palate will only be regaled with a taste of peaches, apples, cherries, &c., by heavy calls upon our postal currency for the foreigh articles.

Bids for Flour at Washington.

An unusually large number of bidders were present at the opening of the bids for furnishing flour to the Commissary Department. Offers were made for 96,000 barrels, at prices ranging from $7 to $8 30—37,000 barrels were taken, at prices ranging from $7 60 to $7 73. Only No. 2 flour was accepted.

New York Metal Market.

Copper—American ingot is in a fair request, but prices are without material change. Sales 300,000 lbs at 40¼@40¾c for Baltimore and 41¾c for Quincy. New sheathing and yellow metal are firm at 55c, and 38 6 mos.

Lead—Pig is in small stock and firm, with a fair demand. Sales of Spanish 11¾@11¾c, cash, and 6¾c, to arrive, payable in gold. Bar 13½c, and sheet and pipe 11¼ cents each.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils—Fish and Lard Oils are steady but quiet, and about the usual business to note. Linseed is active and selling freely at 135c, weight. Petroleum is firmer. The advanced views of holders checking business; sales of 4,000 bbls are reported, mostly at 30c for crude and 47@48c for refined, in bond, including 1,000 bbls for export at the latter figure, and free Oil, in lots at 57@58c, as in quality.

The Overland Mail Service.

The Postmaster General invites proposals for putting the Overland California Mail Service in operation on the 1st day of October next, or if preferred by the accepted bidder, on the first day of July next. The schedule increases the speed, so that the trip is to be made in sixteen days during eight months of the year, and in twenty days during the other four months. The contract is to be for four years. The newspaper and document mails will be transmitted by sea.

Lumbering Operations in Green Bay.

The Oconto *Pioneer* says: "After careful inquiries we are satisfied that the estimated quantity of logs cut this winter is high. About 55,000,000 feet will be manufactured on the Oconto river this season—not counting shingles and lath. The Suamico river will furnish several millions; Peshtigo, sixteen millions; Menominee about thirty-five, and Pensaukee eight. This, we believe, is a fair estimate of the quantity of lumber that will be manufactured in this country the coming season.

Philadelphia Metal Market,

The demand for Pig Metal is very active, and the stock on sale nearly exhausted, the makers generally being sold some time ahead of their production, and not disposed to contract to any extent; sales of 3,000@4,000 tons Anthracite are reported, for future delivery, at $48@50, cash, for the three numbers, mostly at the latter rate for No. 1, at which figure it is scarce and wanted. Blooms and Boiler Plates are also scarce and high, and Manufactured Iron generally in good demand at fully former rates, the mills being well off for orders.

Lead is scarce and high, with little or none offering or selling.

Memphis Cotton Market.

March, 19.

The dullness which has ruled in the cotton market during the past week, has supreme possession to-day, and we have to note a further decline, the closing hours carrying the Gold Ordinary and flattest market we have been called upon to report in Memphis for some time. We now quote:

Good Middling	60c
Strict Middling	59c
Middling	58c
Low Middling	56c
Good Ordinary	54c
Ordinary	50c
Low Ordinary	48c

New York Coffee Market.

Coffee—There is a good inquiry for Rio and prices are well sustained. Sales of a cargo of Maracaibo and 2,250 bags Santos, ex Eumania, on private terms. We quote Rio Prime, 37½c, four mos; do good, 37c do; do fair, 36½@36¾c do; do ordinary, 36c do; do fair to good cargoes, 35½@37c do; Java, mats and bags, 34@35c do; Maracaibo, 35@38c do; Laguayra, 36@38c do; St. Domingo, 32½@33½c cash.

Stock of Rio and Santos 22d March, '64..... 52,074
" Java, 22d March, '64, mat 16,130
" " " Gov. bgs. 1,233—17,443
" Maracaibo " 3,312
" Laguayra " 1,995
" St. Domingo " 450
" Other des'p'ns " 217
Total mats and bags..... 74,591

St. Louis Hemp Market.

The new crop of undressed hemp is as fine as any crop has been for ten years; and is just now difficult to sell any other kind. It is impossible to say what is to become of the poorer grades of the old crop. Holders seem disposed to accept almost any offer. Some old hemp was sold to-day as low as $70 ₱ ton, and it generally ranges in price from this up to $90, with an occasional lot selling at $100@107 ₱ ton. New is selling at $105@125 ₱ ton. Dressed hemp has been dull this week, with no business except a moderate one on Thursday, and yesterday, consisting of sales of some small lots at $228@230, and re-sales at $232 50@235. During most of the time buyers could not be found at better than at $220@225 for good average lots. Tow has been neglected, but, being at $71 for uncovered, and $81@85 for covered. Reported sales of the week, 1,824 bales undressed hemp; 75 do dressed do; and 207 do tow. Received, 2,262 bales hemp and tow.

Chicago Highwine Market.

Received to-day, 822 bbls; received last week, 1,852 bbls.

The market during the week has ruled more active and firmer, and we note an advance in prices of 2@3c per gallon. Towards the close there has been an active speculative inquiry, owing to the news from Washington that the Revenue bill prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means provides for a tax of one dollar per gallon after the 1st of July. The following table shows the sales during the week:

Date.	Bbls sold.	Per gall.
March 16	700	83@84 c
March 17	700	83@85 c
March 18	900	83@84¼c
March 19	1,800	83@84 c
March 21	4,500	84@86 c
March 22	1,600	86@87½c

To-day the market was active at an advance of 1@1½c ₱ gall. Sales were: 200 bbls (early) at 86c; 1,000 bbls in lots at 86½c; 1,100 bbls in lots at 87c. In the afternoon and evening, sales were: 450 bbls at 87c; 1,100 bbls at 87½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—John Beamer, 1 keg apple butter; Hitchcock & McCreery, 1 car old corn, 10 bags new; D Wallace, 160 do do, do; Thomas Boll & Co, 163 do do; Kuhn & Co, 125 pieces sides, 928 hams; W P Townsend, 9 casks rivets; J M Perkins, 25 bales paper; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 13 sacks beans; J S Dilworth & Co, 20 doz w boards, 10 doz tubs; Shriver & Lazier, 5 doz tubs, 10 doz w boards; Head & Metzger, 50 doz tubs; Maffitt & Old, lot mdse; Miller & Ricketson, 20 doz buckets; H H Smith, 20 do; J Mazurie, lot tobacco, 1 hhd stems; J C Parry, 1 car fire clay; Wharton & Co, 1 do; McCulloch, Smith & Co, 1 crate rags; P Van Gordier, 9 bbls apples; J S Dilworth, 3 bbls eggs; G Burkhardorf, 1 car staves; T Bell, 160 sks corn; McConkey & Hall, 551 lbs shoulders; Brown & Co, 1 car scrap iron; J McLaughlin, 8 bbls d apples, 3 bxs do; Day & Hayden, 45 bdls felloes; Head & Metzger, 40 bbls tubs; S M Kier, lot oil fixtures; Roy & Kiel, 1 car hay; J Daub, 1 bbl eggs; F Sellers & Co, 1,355 pcs hams, 10 tcs do; Lambart & Shipton, 50 bbls h wine; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, lot loose iron, 2 hhds and 13 bbls do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—L H Voight, 72 bxs cheese; G W Hoffstott, 120 g hides; L H Hunt, 5 bbls Sodacrc; Park Bro & co, 5 pcs machinery, 1 box; H Mason, 1 machine; Lindsay & Whipple, 3 bbls s irgn; J Wood, 1 do; W A Kirkpatrick, 10 bbls tobacco; J S Dilworth, 2 bxs eggs, 1 bx butter; Beckham & L, 36 mowers; Coon, Bro & Co, 25 tubs butter; A Lippert, 19 sks feed, 17 bbls flour; McDonald & Arbuckle, 35 bbl flour, 3 kegs lard, 15 sks rye; Gregg, Alexander & Co, 1 car staves; R W Drake & Co, 45 bxs glass ware; Flaccus & Co, 2 rolls leather; L H Voight, 1 box dried apples, 1 bbl butter, 1 box do, 1 bbl eggs, 1 chest tea; Shoemaker & Lang, 1 bbl butter; Mixel & Grafton, 3 bbls butter, 5 do eggs; Mrs Rawly, lot household goods; A Shaub, 6 hhds tobacco; M Heyl, 3 do; J Murphy, 3 do; H Dean & Co, 99 green hides.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Spang & Co, 2 cars iron; Lewis Bailey & Daizell, 1 car do; Martin Oliver & Erticle, do; Lockhart and Frew, 10 bbls oil; Robert Knox & Co, 31 bbls do; William Bingham & Co, 329 bags oats.

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
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A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. sep7

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,
No. 241 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec6:tf

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New York.
City Washing'n	Mar 9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Mar 16	Liverpool	New York
Africa	Mar 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar 19	Southampton	N. Y.
Persia	Mar 26	Liverpool	New York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	N. Y.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 23	New York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Mar. 26	New York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New York	Liverpool.
City Washing'n	Apr. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Apr. 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
China	Apr. 6	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Apr. 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Apr. 16	N. Y.	Southampton.
Persia	Apr. 20	New York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Apr. 30	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo Washington	Mar. 26	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 3	N. Y.	*New Orleans.

*Via Havana.

Our River Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, March 22, 1864.

Eds. Commercial:—We leave this place for Pittsburgh, with 400 tons freight and eighty-seven cabin passengers, and 456 soldiers of the 4th Virginia, on furlough, having re-enlisted. We will arrivee if nothing happens, on Saturday next, and will send manifest from Wheeling. All well on board. The next boat to leave Pittsburgh will be the Ravenna.

Yours respectfully,
C. M. Steamer Silver Cloud.

Steamer to be Seized.

We understand that orders have been issued for the seizure of the steamer Marmora, which left Louisville a few days ago, for violation of General Grant's order in relation to the pay of pilots. The boat will be impressed into the Government service, and probably be put into the Cumberland river "trade." We learn that the order referred to is to be rigidly enforced.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac ..... Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke ..... Brownsville.
Minerva	Gordon ..... Wheeling.
Julia	Poulson ..... Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke ..... Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac ..... Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles ..... Elizabeth.
Lady Franklin	Granger ..... Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were five feet three inches in the channel, and falling slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Silver Cloud No. 2 for attentions to this office. Many thanks.

THE steamer Lady Franklin left last evening for Cincinnati. She took out a large frieght list and a fair number of passengers.

TONNAGE in port is becoming scarce, the boats at the landing have all the freight engaged they can carry.

THERE are at this time nine new boats at the landing. They are being hurried to completion with all possible dispatch.

THE steamers Nevada, Alpha, Charmer, Paragon, Leonidas, Kenton and Ohio Valley were to leave Cincinnati for this port on Thursday.

THE steamer Julia will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville Saturday at four p. m. So says our friend McVay.

THE new and magnificent steamer W. S. Mephan., Capt. Shaw's packet, has mounted the handsomest pair of chimneys we have seen this season, her appearance is certainly very noble.

THE favorite passenger steamer New York, Captain Lightner, is announced for St. Louis and intermediate ports. This boat has the best of accomodations, and is in charge of as clever officers as can be found. Captain J. B. Dales, will be found in the office.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 11 A. M. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE fine packet Arcola, Capt. A. C. McCallam, jr., is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has returned to us after an absence of over five months, being engaged in the employ of "Uncle Abraham." She is in fine order, having been in charge of careful and experienced officers. We congratulate our friend "Mac" on his success.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receeded thirteen inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is sixteen feet hence to Louisville, seven feet in the canal, and six feet in the Indiana chute over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with twelve feet from Portland to Cairo. There is six feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is in fine navigable condition, with five feet from Shaker and Cogar's Landing to the mouth.

The Nashville discharges 107 bales of cotton, and 25 tons of iron here, and has 453 bales of cotton for re-shipment for Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Captain Ed. J. Frisbee is spending a few days in this city. His new side wheel packet Sa